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## Volunteers and Public Participation

By Richard C. Waldbauer

*This is the third issue of the Federal Archeology REPORT (REPORT) to concentrate upon public awareness programs. Previously (June, 1990 issue) the many publics for archeological heritage education were discussed, and a series of articles was presented on new Federal agency initiatives, professional society and university activities, promotional efforts, and popular publications. The National Strategy for Federal Archeology of the Secretary of the Interior also was first announced. Later (September, 1991 issue), interpreting archeology to the public was discussed and a series of articles was presented on Federal and State agency public participation programs, heritage tourism, education through private research foundations, and information exchange. This current issue emphasizes volunteers and public participation.*

The National Strategy for Federal Archeology, made a statement of policy in October 1991, stresses that programs that are intended to improve the stewardship of America's archeological heritage should include goals for public education and participation (see sidebar on page 5).

To foster information exchange about the development of volunteer programs to meet public participation goals, the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD) of the National Park Service (NPS) has published a Technical

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## Adventures in the Past

By Richard A. Brook

In 1987, during Congressional hearings on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico stated that "... the failure to protect our Nation's archaeological resources constitutes a breach of faith by the Federal government." He went on to say that as "... trustee of these lands for the American people, the Federal government has an obligation to assure that these resources are not destroyed or stolen by those who have no respect for the past" (Congressional Record 1987). However, as Congressman Sam Gejdenson of Connecticut acknowledged during ensuing ARPA hearings, because "ARPA is not, and never will be a panacea for the problem of the looting and destruction of archaeological sites ... ARPA, and law enforcement in general, is only one of the many approaches available to protect archaeological resources" (Congressional Record 1988). Another approach suggested by the Congressman is public education.

In view of Congressman Gejdenson's suggestion, along with the Federal Government's self-proclaimed role as steward of the nation's archeological resources, and the implicit understanding that the Federal Government should provide leadership in assuring the protection of these resources, it comes as no surprise that Congress included among the 1988 amendments to ARPA a

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## ADVENTURES IN THE PAST

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requirement that Federal land managers establish programs "... to increase public awareness of the significance of the archaeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands and the need to protect such resources."

Cynics would argue that rather than carve out a leadership role for itself, the Federal Government actually relinquished accountability by placing ultimate responsibility on the American public to safeguard the nation's cultural legacy. Congress would no doubt argue that long-term preservation of the nation's endangered cultural resources depends on public enlightenment, and that the public is the ultimate trustee of the nation's vast array of cultural resources.

Sidestepping the issue of whether or not the Federal Government is actually fulfilling its custodial responsibilities toward cultural resources, consider the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) response to the public awareness provision of ARPA, its Adventures in the Past program.

BLM has cultural resource responsibility as the largest Federal land managing agency, responsible for some 270 million acres of public lands in 11 western States and Alaska. This is as much land as is managed by both the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service, respectively the second and fourth largest land-managing agencies. BLM estimates that the number of cultural properties on its lands, many archeological, but also historical structures, etc., range between 4 and 5 million. These resources span the entire period of human presence in the New World, or at least 12 millennia.

Over the last 10 years, BLM's cultural resource budget has shown some modest growth, rising from \$4.5 million in 1982 to \$8.9 million in 1991, but when inflation is taken into consideration, this encouraging curve is substantially flattened. Between 1987 and 1990 the program budget effectively declined by at least 10 percent, adjusted for inflation. The cultural resource budget improved significantly in 1991, rising by about 30 percent. However, preliminary budget figures suggest that the historic pattern of flat or declining budgets will reassert itself in 1992.

It was partly this pattern of static cultural resource budgets that prompted BLM to aggressively implement the public awareness provision of ARPA. Although ARPA provided the critical mass for Adventures in the Past to become a reality, other circumstances were leading BLM to conclude that public awareness and education of archeology are imperative to ensure the perpetuity of such resources and to ensure continued BLM management of cultural resources on public lands.

With the installation of the Bush administration and the appointment of Cy Jamison as Director of BLM, a shift in public policy began to be felt. The Director made it known quickly that cultural resource, conservation, and recreation programs that had not traditionally been treated as full and equal partners in agency activities were now to be accorded such status. In response to this unprecedented opportunity the Adventures in the Past package was developed.

Adventures in the Past is BLM's "umbrella" program for promoting public education and awareness, and for encouraging public involvement in the protection and management of its cultural resources. The program has as its goals: increasing the public's enjoyment and appreciation of archeological resources, reducing the destruction of these resources, and demonstrating and encouraging good stewardship of them by the public.

Adventures in the Past bridges the gap between the BLM's cultural resource management and recreation programs, by offering the public a chance to experience first hand the nation's unique cultural heritage. It provides an opportunity for visitors to learn how

public lands have been used since humans first set foot in the New World. By showcasing archeological and historic resources that have recreational and tourism appeal, this program hopes to capitalize on the public's innate fascination with archeology and enlist its involvement in cultural resource protection.

BLM is bringing Adventures in the Past to the public through a series of highly visible, public- and media-oriented, regional and





thematic events. The first of these, the Four Corners Tribute, took place in June 1990. Activities included public lectures on archeology, interpretive tours, interagency exhibits, living history demonstrations, and other public events.

The 1991 Tribute to the Great Basin had as its theme "Rugged People, Rugged Land." This regional Tribute included travelling exhibits from each of the Great Basin States, a contemporary Native American artists' show, a series of public lectures, several museum displays featuring prehistoric and historic cultures of the Great Basin, tours, and development of interpretive brochures.

The final regional Adventures in the Past Tribute is planned on the High Plains during 1992. Following this Tribute, BLM will be participating in national observances of the Columbus Quincentennial and the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial, as part of Adventures in the Past, and is then proposing a series of events on themes such as "Riches from the Earth," "History of Mining," "Trails West," and "First Americans."

Some of these contemplated thematic events, such as "Riches from the Earth" with its emphasis on prehistoric and historic utilization of mineral resources, will not only highlight BLM's place in U.S. history but also will provide a way to build alliances with BLM constituencies such as miners and ranchers. These events will also provide BLM with opportunities to establish new levels of internal cooperation between programs.

Other activities fall under the umbrella of Adventures in the Past. These include participation in State Archaeology Weeks, special archeological exhibits, development of tour "packages," public participation projects and conferences, collaborative Native American exhibits, creation of brochures and videos, etc.

One of the programs under the Adventures in the Past initiative is the Heritage Education Initiative, which is to be developed as BLM's flagship education program (Tisdale et. al 1991).

The Heritage Education program will target children. The proposed strategy is to



capture the attention of young people at an early age, sustain their interest through hands-on activities, and enhance their involvement in increasingly more sophisticated learning experiences throughout higher levels of learning. Emphasis will be given to upgrading students' skills in science, math, thinking, and communicating and

strengthening their sense of responsibility for the stewardship of America's archeological resources.

The programs recommended for adoption would support learning in both formal and informal settings and reach children who are able to visit archeological and historic sites on public lands as well as those who are not likely to have this opportunity.

Programs proposed to capture students' attention will rely heavily on popular themes and characters and mass media technologies. BLM is currently working with a group of Hollywood television producers that specializes in "marrying" public service causes, such as BLM's Heritage Education Initiative, to national media personalities and network prime-time TV programming. This group has obtained the services of the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. The media campaign will include a 15-minute promotional and companion educational video, which will be shown in schools and teacher conferences and workshops, along with radio and TV public service announcements, educational print materials, advertising, and brochures. In addition, a merchandising tie-in will generate money to sustain the Heritage Education Initiative.

Efforts to sustain students' interest in learning will focus on hands-on, sensory-oriented activities in a variety of settings. BLM is developing a series of articles for the National Science Teachers Association magazine, *Science & Children*, which will highlight hands-on activities in archeology and history that will teach math, science, and critical thinking skills.

Programs to enhance knowledge and skills will revolve around new and innovative teaching



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## ADVENTURES IN THE PAST

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Artist Dyanne Strongbow Weber signs the poster she designed for the Four Corners Tribute, which was the first Adventures in the Past programs. (Photo courtesy Bureau of Land Management.)

materials and facilities, and field and laboratory experiences for both students and teachers. The centerpiece of this effort will be a computer-based, interactive multimedia facility. The facility will consist of a custom curriculum maker that will allow teachers to access and choose from several hours of motion video segments, sounds, text, slides, pre-packaged multimedia curriculum sets, and classroom activities focusing on history and archeology subjects.

Through Adventures in the Past and the Heritage Education Initiative BLM is striving to bring the public back into the picture of "public archeology" (McGimsey 1972). Not only does Adventures in the Past begin to give the public a substantial return on its years of patient financial and spiritual support, but public involvement represents a sound investment in the cultural resource management program. The interest that already exists among the general public shows in statistics on volunteer and partnerships programs. During 1990 more than 50 work-years of volunteer time was contributed to BLM for the benefit of cultural resources. This represents a contribution of almost \$1 million. From cooperative management agreements and challenge cost share projects BLM derives a five-fold return on each dollar spent. In 1990, BLM received a return of \$1.5 million on an investment of roughly \$300,000. Together in 1990, volunteers, cooperative management agreements, and challenge cost share projects yielded contributions to BLM in excess of \$2.5 million, and significantly expanded the agency's management and protection capabilities. This represents more than one-quarter again of BLM's total cultural resource budget.

Emphasizing public use of cultural resources is not without its dangers. There is concern that BLM's cultural resource management program has swung from a reactive emphasis on the Section 106 process to a preoccupation with heritage tourism, leaving in its wake a vacuum in the core components of the program; namely, inventory, planning, protection, and utilization of cultural resources. The concern is that BLM's meager cultural resource budget will be spent "managing" those archeological and historic resources that have public appeal at the possible expense of cultural resources that are equally important but less attractive. In turn, this could lead to a regional bias resulting in scarce dollars being allocated disproportionately to the spectacular cultural resources of the Southwest, for example, that are known tourist attractions.

Adventures in the Past is a vehicle for repositioning the cultural resource program so that BLM, its constituencies, and the various BLM publics realize a sustained benefit from the wise and productive use of BLM's archeological resources. If the program is successful, not only will it foster partnerships with all levels of society, but it will build a supportive constituency and promote the notion of citizen stewardship of America's cultural heritage.

**Editor's Note:** This article was taken from a paper presented by Richard A. Brook of the Bureau of Land Management Washington Office at the 51st Annual Meeting of the American Association of State and Local History in Dearborn, MI, Aug. 22, 1991, as part of a "Partnerships for the Past: Protecting Archaeological Sites" symposium.

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## VOLUNTEERS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Continued from page 1)

Brief (Number 9, *Training and Using Volunteers in Archeology: A Case Study from Arkansas*, by Hester Davis) and *Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse 1987-1989 Summery Report*, which has a chapter titled, "Public Participation Programs" that contains nearly 160 entries by a wide variety of agencies, institutions, and organizations. The objectives of these two publications are to provide general guidance on the elements of effective volunteer programs and direct contact with those who are willing to share their own sound, hands-on experience organizing volunteer-based projects and conducting activities.

This kind of information is used in a variety of ways. AAD has responded to several requests for technical assistance on volunteer programs. Often the responses consist of assembling sets of information tailored to the specific needs of the requestor coupled with recommendations for how the information can be used, particularly for training purposes. This was the case when AAD provided materials to the conference on volunteers conducted by the Province of Ontario, several of which papers are included in this issue. In most instances, such contacts result in important interaction in which AAD learns a great deal about current issues in developing public awareness. The most successful activities frequently then are shared with cultural resources professionals via NPS publications, such as the *REPORT* and *CRM*.

One of the most important questions to resolve regarding decisions to implement volunteer activities has to do with efficiency and effectiveness. Volunteer programs require efficient management, perhaps more so than other elements of public archeology because: (a) participants work without recompense for many diverse reasons and therefore aspire to other, personal rewards; (b) project

schedules must accommodate volunteers' availability; (c) project methods must account for and efficiently use volunteers' skill levels; (d) interpretation of project results and public awareness usually are of daily and ongoing concern; and (e) volunteers are not only "employees," they are also constituents. Each of these issues must be given consideration in developing volunteer activities, or the mutual, significant contributions that organizations and volunteers can provide to each other will not be made.

### A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY (excerpt)

America's archeological heritage, the sites from her historical and prehistoric past, needs protection. The number of archeological sites from bygone times never increases; it is only reduced, by modern development, by looting, and even by the very best of archeological research. It is important that we make the most of the sites that we have left, using wisely those that must be destroyed or damaged and preserving as many as possible so that future generations of Americans also will have access to the unique heritage information that they contain. These materials are a record of changing environments over the millennia and of the human community's adaptations to those changes.

**Public Education and Participation:** We need more and better public education and opportunities for the public to participate legitimately in archeological projects. The increasing popularity of State Archeology Week celebrations, archeological open houses and tours, available archeological volunteer programs, even the Indiana Jones films, all demonstrate that archeology is a topic of interest to millions of Americans. Federal and other public agencies that conduct archeological investigations or manage archeological sites should increase the interpretation of these investigation results and sites for the public. Opportunities for public participation in Federal archeological projects should be included in the project design. We can expect to benefit from such opportunities in three ways. First, they provide a constructive outlet for persons with a strong interest in archeology who might otherwise engage in archeological looting. Second, there is no better way for people to appreciate the careful recording and detailed attention necessary in scientific archeological field and laboratory work than to have them excavate at a site or clean, sort, and catalog finds from an excavation. Finally, when properly supervised, public participation in archeological investigations provides large amounts of volunteer labor that can further the interpretive or management needs of public archeological preservation and protection.

AAD intends to continue information exchange activities in volunteer programs and the ways they can be successfully implemented. Currently there is an effort to identify the range of certification programs now available for volunteers and avocationists to become trained in both archeological field and laboratory skills. Organizations that have information to share, such as program brochures and descriptions, certification training standards, volunteers' guidelines, or policy statements, are urged to send it to or contact **Richard Waldbauer, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101.**

In addition, a publications objective of the Archeological

Assistance Studies series, which also is published by the AAD, is to present a range of programmatic approaches to specific aspects of public archeology. The latest issued, Number 2, *Archeology and Education: The Classroom and Beyond*, describes six different approaches to the topic. This kind of in-depth treatment is warranted for volunteer and public participation programs in archeology. Recommendations for doing so, and suggestions for other topics may be provided to the **Publications Specialist, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-1881.**

*Editor's Note: Publications mentioned in this article also may be obtained from the Publication Specialist.*

# Professionals and Volunteers Share SCRAP Program



*Two volunteers complete excavations at a prehistoric campsite on the banks of the Winnepesaukee River in Tilton, NH. (All photos courtesy of the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.)*

*By Gary W. Hume and Richard A. Boisvert*

New Hampshire's State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) is an adult participation program in archeological research, management, and education. It is administered by the Archaeology Bureau of the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, which is also the institutional home of the State Historic Preservation Officer. SCRAP is supported by State funds, the Federal Historic Preservation Fund, private donations, and the volunteered services of trained and certified avocational archeologists. As a State agency, the Division's activities are centered on historic preservation goals mandated by both State and Federal laws to identify, evaluate, protect, and use cultural resources wisely. SCRAP provides a way to meet these goals.

The acronym SCRAP was inspired by the Persian word for archeologist, "Bastanshanas," which means literally "one who collects garbage." This acronym was chosen not only as a description of most of the material upon which archeologists focus, but as a means of bringing a little levity into the program. It implies that professional staff members do not take themselves too seriously, thereby helping to break down a common public image of archeology as the domain of the professional elite. From the start, the potential for abrasion between the professional and the avocational has been acknowledged and reducing that friction has been a priority SCRAP concern.

As part of SCRAP activities, the Bureau conducts field schools and workshops to train the public in skills for research, public presentation, site preservation, and



educational programming. By making people aware of archeology and by involving the public directly in its practice, SCRAP seeks to increase the rate of site discovery, reduce the rate of site destruction, recover information from those sites about to be destroyed, and to conduct original research.

SCRAP participation is not intended as professional training. As a discipline, archeology has a generally accepted set of standards for formal education, training, and experience for someone to be recognized as a "professional archeologist." At a minimum, a professional must have been proved capable of original research, as evidenced by a Masters degree. It is the responsibility of colleges and universities to educate and train professional archeologists. However, public education and public involvement are required program elements in historic preservation, and these aspects are not the domain of academic graduate programs. Therefore, SCRAP evolved to meet these programmatic needs, maintaining a conscious separation in principle and structure between avocational and professional archeologists while providing an ethic and dynamic for interaction to prevent that conscious separation from becoming a barrier.

SCRAP has been a success. Each year participants log thousands of hours on activities including: reconnaissance and intensive surveys; the nomination of archeological properties to the National Register of Historic Places; data recovery at sites threatened by non-Federal activities; preservation plans for publicly and privately owned sites; as well as original research on archeological projects. This success is attributed to four variables that combine avocational, professional, and preservation needs and aspirations. These are:

1. Clear and consistent principles;
2. Strict promotion of and adherence to professional standards;
3. A clearly defined structure; and
4. An ethic of respect with flexibility for interaction between professional and avocational archeologists.

The principles that form the philosophical foundation for SCRAP have not changed since they were first presented to the New Hampshire Archeological Society (NHAS) in 1976. The first is that knowledge about the past has value as a human birthright and should be able to be actively shared by the public. Second, that the need for an ever increasing number of qualified practitioners of archeology to meet the State's preservation needs can be met by the development of the natural strengths of the amateur community. And finally, that a mutually beneficial working relationship between amateur and professional archeologists is both possible and necessary.

People are attracted to the SCRAP program usually by either the summer field school or by participation in any of a number of topical workshops. Their motivations are widely varied and include the lure of field work, the thrill of discovery, a need for social interaction, a feeling of civic responsibility, intellectual curiosity, a fascination with Native American Indians, a need for in-service training as teachers, or career burnout or boredom. All participants are viewed as valuable, regardless of their motivation and amount of volunteer time. Various motivations are bridged by installation of a "team concept" and a conservation ethic. Archeology is defined, in general, as the discovery of knowledge rather than the collecting of artifacts, conservation archeology as the management of sites with multiple values, and rescue archeology as the recovery of information. Within these parameters, the Bureau staff works to accommodate and support the reasons volunteers have come to the program.

The program is formal and has been codified under State regulations. For individuals entering SCRAP, a member agreement is signed. This is, in effect, a contract. The Bureau agrees to provide training and research opportunities without fees, all necessary equipment, the *Scrap Paper* newsletter, and certificates of achievement. In return, the individual agrees to work only under professional supervision, to act on behalf of the Division only with written authorization, to donate the value of volunteered time as in-kind match for Federal support, and to abide by program policies, including a code of ethics for certified Avocational Archaeological Technicians. The code is based on the one developed by the Society of Professional Archaeologists, which recognizes that with the privilege of practicing archeology comes the responsibility to act in a manner consistent with the public right to knowledge from the archeological record.

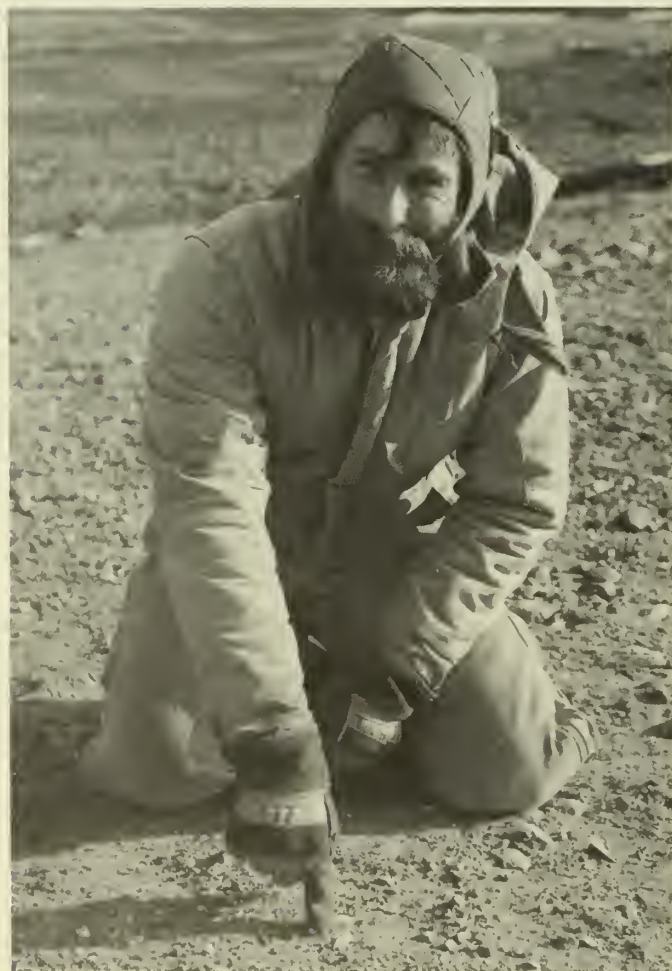
How, then, in an operational sense, is SCRAP different from any other organization that uses volunteer labor to obtain archeological goals? The SCRAP staff is consciously trying not only to train individuals but also to raise them to the level of colleagues. The obscure and esoteric information possessed by competent professional archeologists can readily lead to an attitude of superior knowledge and an elitist posture that does not recognize or accommodate the skills and backgrounds of volunteers. In many avocational archeological settings the term "professional" carries a stigma greater than that of "amateur," and for good reasons.

The annual summer field school has become the centerpiece of SCRAP and is the way by which most volunteers come into the program. The field school,





Richard Boisvert, Deputy State Archeologist for New Hampshire, conducts a tour for school children at the Mt. Jasper prehistoric quarry site, Berlin, NH.



Volunteer Leo Corliss points to a frozen projectile point found on one of six sites located on the exposed bottom of a drained pond. This photo was taken on cold January day and testifies to the dedication of the SCRAP volunteers.

## SCRAP PROGRAM

(Continued from page 7)

which includes university credit students as well as SCRAP volunteers, places a heavy emphasis upon fundamental recovery methods and ethics. Within this rather conventional framework the SCRAP staff endeavors to determine the desires of participants and to meet them whenever possible. This is not to say that one works unfettered by the research design or even necessarily at his or her own pace. Rather, the professional staff tries to determine what are the motivations and goals that the SCRAPers bring with them that can be appropriately addressed and then make its resources available to them.

The workshops offered are conventional expositions of archeological methods that conform to standard pedagogical techniques of lecture, seminar, and hands-on demonstration. The way in which the staff meets the needs of the individual is to develop and schedule these workshops in response to the interests of the SCRAP volunteers as well as to the needs of the program at large. The workshop aspect of the SCRAP program supplements the field school with a wider array of activities and allows for more individual coordination between the professional staff and the avocational volunteers.

While the field school and workshops involve the greatest number of people and have the highest public profile, the key to long term success lies in laboratory work and individual research projects. In order to progress to the higher level of SCRAP certification, each individual volunteer must carry out a specific lab project as well as meet minimum requirements for amount of time in the lab and skills acquired. The projects are quite variable, and they are tailored to the interests and skills of individual persons. The projects undertaken are similar in many ways to an academic thesis. A problem is selected, usually from data collected by a field school in which the researcher participated, a methodology devised and implemented, and analysis and writeup executed. The staff may even incorporate the efforts of other SCRAP lab volunteers to assist in a project. Publication is a high priority, with the *Bulletin* and newsletters of NHAS as primary outlets.

The ultimate goal is to bring SCRAP volunteers into the discipline of archeology as true colleagues. As colleagues, the professionals learn as much from the volunteers as the volunteers learn from them. As colleagues, volunteers have as much right to academic freedom as the professionals do. As colleagues, they are free to pursue the research they find most rewarding. As colleagues, the professionals accomplish more together than as individuals.

For further information, contact Gary W. Hume or Richard Boisvert, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Department of Cultural Affairs, Box 2043, Concord, NH 03302-2043; telephone (603) 271-3558.



## Volunteer Partnership Works Well

By George S. Lewis

Involving avocational volunteers in archeological research has proven to be mutually beneficial at the United States Department of Energy's (DOE) Savannah River Site (SRS) in South Carolina. SRS, a nuclear materials production and research facility that has been in existence since 1951, occupies about 300 square miles along the Savannah River in portions of Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale Counties.

In 1973 the Atomic Energy Commission, forerunner of DOE, entered into a contract with the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) of the University of South Carolina - Columbia for the purpose of performing the cultural resources inventory required under Executive Order 11593. The contract, which has continued since that time, includes both archeological research and public outreach as two of its missions, over and above fundamental compliance activities.

During late 1974 and early 1975 the concept of public participation in archeological field work was put into action at SRS on a trial basis, following a request by the Augusta (GA) Archeological Society to the South Carolina State Archaeologist that this be considered. A group of about 10 volunteers from the Georgia and South Carolina avocational communities, under direct supervision of the SRS program's professional archeologist, excavated test pits at a large, significant site in the Aiken County portion of the reservation, well away from any production area or otherwise sensitive SRS facilities.

The volunteer program gained momentum slowly as the professional archeological presence at SRS became constant and more stabilized. In 1976 and 1977 volunteer effort was used in controlled surface collection and site testing on a "real" project on a relatively large parcel of land at SRS. Volunteer input was used to enhance, not supplant, the professional survey required as part of the environmental impact statement (EIS) concerning a land excessing action proposed by DOE.

The volunteer program at SRS was not designed to, and in execution does not, substitute for work required under DOE's compliance with Federal laws, regulations, or orders.

In 1987 the Augusta Society members, supplemented by volunteers from the SRS workforce, the Archeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC), and, occasionally, undergraduates from the University of South Carolina, started on an intensive research investigation (block



*Volunteers excavate at a site [38AK224] in the Aiken Plateau area of the Department of Energy's Savannah River Plant, SC. (Photo courtesy the Department of Energy.)*

excavation) of an upland Early Archaic - Middle Woodland site in the Aiken Plateau. Other priorities delayed completion of the work, which was restarted in 1990.

In the intervening years volunteer effort was used at a number of sites for surveying and site testing to augment program staff work and for archeological and geoarcheological research purposes. The most outstanding example of this work was research excavation of a large site on the Savannah River terrace over a 5-year period, which provided perhaps the most complete data ever collected concerning the Middle Woodland cultural period in the Central Savannah River basin. Analysis of the material from this site will require several years to complete and will provide important insight into human occupation and subsistence patterns in the Upper Coastal Plain of this area of the Southeast.

The volunteers come from diverse walks of life, including professionals and skilled technicians from disciplines other than archeology. Nearly all have adapted well to training in archeological field techniques, with some adding their own skills in photography, surveying, site mapping, and other tasks. Training in fundamental artifact processing was picked up readily by some of the volunteers. This also affords an opportunity for physically handicapped persons to participate.

Professionals from the SRS program occasionally volunteer for projects away from the plant, for personal enlightenment and to assist colleagues on various projects. Many times selected avocational volunteers are invited to participate in such endeavors, to the mutual benefit of all concerned. As a result of training and

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## Virginia Volunteers Work with Professionals

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), now in the second half of a century of volunteer work in archeology, was founded when there were few professional archeologists. Groups of interested students of history excavated sites. Their work would not be considered scientific by present-day standards, but they made important contributions to the knowledge of the State's prehistory and history. As modern archeology developed, ASV members began to work with professionals to become a major work team in Virginia. ASV was the first State society east of the Mississippi to offer paraprofessional/amateur certification in archeology.

Such programs, taught by professional archeologists, provide specialized training in site survey and excavation techniques, laboratory analysis, and museum artifact curation. The Fairfax Archeological Survey has logged thousands of volunteer hours as more than 50 amateurs have received training, performed surveys, and helped professionals with excavations, inventory, and analysis of artifacts.

Each year ASV sets up a field school open to anyone who wishes to learn "what archeology is all about." The field school provides training and field experience on an actual archeological site that is threatened with destruction or meets the professional objectives of a research design or program. ASV members turn in surveys of hundreds of new Virginia sites each year and play watchdog to protect known archeological sites from looting.

ASV volunteers are also trained to participate in an extensive publications program and investigations into specialized subjects such as osteology, topology, urbanization, the Civil War, etc. The ASV membership fee is \$15. For additional information on ASV membership or its training programs, contact Jack Hranicky, P.O. Box 11256, Alexandria, VA 22312; telephone (703) 256-1304.

## VOLUNTEER PARTNERSHIP WORKS WELL

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practice experienced within the SRS program, a cadre of trained volunteers is readily available for volunteer projects outside the installation, such as reporting site locations to both Georgia and South Carolina State site files offices, assisting with artifact identification through various museums in the area, and participating with SRS professionals in providing exhibits at "cultural heritage field days," Earth Day, and similar activities.

A mutual respect and bond between the professional and avocational communities in this area has been one outgrowth of the program at SRS. Subtle preconceived notions concerning each faction have vanished over time, and a close-knit fellowship has developed. It is now known that not all avocational archeologists are

## Summer Seminars for Volunteers

The 16-day Arkansas Summer Training Program, sponsored by the Arkansas Archaeological Society, will be held from June 6 through 21, 1992, with camp and laboratory in the town of Dumas and excavations conducted at the prehistoric Taylor Mounds site and the historic Taylor Log Cabin in northern Drew County. Registration forms will be available in March. The only prerequisite is membership in the Arkansas Archeological Society. Dues are \$20 for active membership, \$1.50 for each family member, \$3.50 for those who want newsletters and information sent first class mail. Anyone 16 years old or younger must be accompanied by and supervised by an adult.

This will be the second, and probably the last, year of investigations at these two sites. The Taylor Mounds were first recorded in the 1880s by the Smithsonian Institution's Mound Survey. At that time four mounds were visible around a plaza area. Three of the mounds are still extant and the base of the fourth was located during 1991 testing. The site has evidence of multiple occupations, including a Marksville midden in the plaza area with mound building taking place in later, Coles Creek times.

Tests made during the 1991 Training Program at Mounds 3 and 4 and in two areas of the midden produced more than 30,000 sherds, other artifacts, and refuse and

pothunters and, conversely, not all professional archeologists are antisocial fuddy-duddies who wear strange garb and pursue abnormal lifestyles. Channeling the avocational effort in a learned, proper direction has dissuaded at least some of the involved persons from going off on the undesirable tangents of pothunting and even buying and selling artifacts. In short, the SRS participants have become messengers of good will and understanding, and the volunteer program will continue to be written into contract renewals at the DOE Savannah River Site on into the foreseeable future.

Inquiries and requests for further information may be forwarded to **George S. Lewis, Volunteer Program Coordinator, Savannah River Archeological Research Program, Building 760-11G, DOE Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC 29802.**

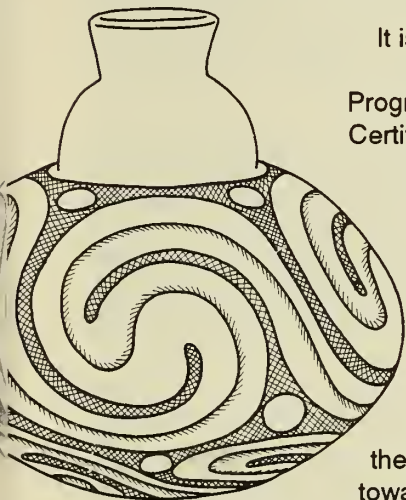




information hinting at the complex history of the site. During 1992 excavations will be used to verify other activity areas, look for structures, and hone the chronology of the various components.

The Taylor Log House is a two-story dog-trot house built in the 1840s and lived in until the 1950s. Dr. Martin Taylor, a cousin of Zachary Taylor, was the owner when Edward Palmer, a Smithsonian archeologist, visited in 1882. Taylor, his wife, and some other family members are buried on the property.

Tests were made in 1991 to establish the truth of "rumors" that the house had been moved from its original location. Dendro archeological samples and testing under the front and back porches of the house indicated that it is likely that the house was moved, probably in the 1870s, but only a few yards back from the edge of Bayou Bartholomew. Excavations in 1992 will concentrate on identifying the location of some outbuildings and on continuing the archival documentation needed to nominate the site to the National Register of Historic Places.



It is possible to participate in the Arkansas Summer Training Program without registering for the Certification Program. Fees for the Training Program are scaled depending upon how long an individual participates, but do not exceed \$30. There is an additional one-time \$12.50 registration fee for the Certification Program. Participants receive Log Books in which they record their daily activities and progress toward various certification levels.

In the 1992 program three basic seminars will be offered in lab, site survey, and excavation techniques as well as six more advanced seminars. These will cover mapping techniques, establishing time in prehistory, identification and analysis of ceramics and human bone, research design, and Arkansas archeology. Usually only one seminar is taken at a time; each meets four hours a day for five days. This schedule allows individuals to take a seminar and have hands-on experience in the field or lab. The seminars will be offered in two five-day periods, June 7-11 and June 16-20. Only Basic Excavation Techniques will be offered in both periods.

The registration form indicates which seminars will be in which period. Excavations will continue on all non-seminar days, except for Monday, June 15, which will be a day off for everyone. An Open House, during

## Encouraging Amateur Archeologists

Florida's Peninsular Archaeological Society, Inc., organized in 1966, has no paid officers or employees. It strives to teach students the proper procedures for archeological excavation along with the keeping of records and identification of artifacts recovered. These artifacts are then used to teach others and are placed on public display to stimulate interest in the tools, arts, and means of survival of prehistoric inhabitants of the area.

The Society puts its efforts mainly into salvage archeology, seeking out areas slated for development and, with written permission, determining if unknown archeological sites are to be destroyed. No efforts are made to hinder operations unless significant finds are made, when professional help becomes an option. Avocational archeologists, an untapped resource in the study of archeology, have the time and patience to explore many small sites that have been passed over in favor of larger or more rewarding investigations.

The Society also serves as a bond between those interested in the serious study and scientific collecting of prehistoric materials through its *Early Man* publication, which carries reports of amateur archeological projects written by amateurs for amateurs. By making it interesting and enjoyable, written and talked about in lay terms, the Society works to get more people involved in archeology, in gathering and preserving knowledge of prehistoric cultures through study and participation in archeological endeavors.

For further information on the Peninsular Archaeological Society, write to **Henry G. Pilcher, Resident Archeologist**, 1307 West Olive St., Lakeland, FL 33801.



which participants will help give guided tours, will be held at both sites and at the lab in Dumas Saturday, June 13. Those wishing to participate in the Certification Program must be in Dumas at least 24 hours prior to the first day of their seminars, because everyone must attend an orientation lecture. That lecture, the seminars, and field work will start at 6:30 a.m.

The seminars, evening programs, and the lab will be held in the Dumas Adult Education Center. The Society runs a camp for its members. With the cooperation of the Dumas Chamber of Commerce, the Society will take over the city's Memorial Park, which is shaded and within walking distance of all town amenities. A small nightly fee will be charged for staying at the camp. Participants will be responsible for arranging for their own meals. The

(Continued on page 30)

# Archeology Worldwide

## Volunteer Archeology and Public Archeology Programs

By Sheryl A. Smith

### Introduction

The Volunteer Archaeology and Public Archaeology programs in the Ontario Region of the Canadian Parks Service (CPS) have grown over the past 10 years from an occasional, catch-as-catch-can opportunity for the public to learn about CPS historical and native sites archeology projects, to an organized program of varied activities relating to archeology in its broader context, and the protection and presentation of Canada's national cultural heritage to the public. During the 1989 season, for example, more than 1,000 volunteer hours were contributed to archeology projects, coordinated by nine full-time staff.

Archeological projects using volunteers in CPS fall under the general aegis of the CPS Volunteer Program, which is well-defined and has been operating for many years. The CPS Volunteer Program has a basis in policy, is managed by national and regional volunteer coordinators, and has developed manuals and guidelines for staff to help plan proposed work. The use of this program for archeology is relatively new but has many advantages. Some of these are:

- It gives members of the public an outlet for their interest in protecting Canada's national cultural heritage;
- The program is insured and covers day-to-day activities, thus protecting both the volunteer and the Parks Service against injury and liability;
- The use of written agreements clearly sets out what the expectations are for both parties and provides for termination of the agreement at any time by either party;
- Volunteers can travel with CPS staff from site to site if necessary, instead of having to use their own vehicles;

- Formal agreements also provide volunteers with proof of their participation, which can be valuable when having to demonstrate experience on future job applications;
- After successful completion of the agreement, CPS recognizes the volunteer's participation by letter with an accompanying certificate, pin, or bar denoting the number of hours worked; and
- The use of a formal program with its own infrastructure gives the CPS staff the needed background and documentation to set up an Archaeology Volunteer component with a minimum of delay or frustration.

### Volunteer Participation in Archeological Research

Volunteers of almost any age can participate in an archeological dig at a national historic site or historic canal or in a national park. Minors must have their Volunteer Agreements cosigned by a parent or guardian. All equipment except work boots is provided and volunteers are paired with more experienced crew members. Informal instruction is given in digging techniques, use of the CPS provenience system, soils and artifact recognition, laboratory work, dating techniques, and so on. The opportunity also is used to instill conservation messages and, in the course of conversation, to talk about the Ontario Heritage Act, licenses, metal detecting, membership in the Ontario Archaeological Society, and other topics of wide interest to the people of Ontario. As much as possible, people's talents and interests are put to appropriate use, and tasks are varied both to maintain a high level of commitment and to provide a safe and enjoyable experience for the volunteer.

Volunteers normally are reimbursed for minor expenses that they incur, such as lunch costs or car mileage to and from the site each day. Occasionally, volunteers can be reimbursed for larger costs such as travel to remote locations. Volunteers usually are encouraged to help out for three days or more, because it is a better investment of CPS training time and gives the volunteers a more realistic experience. CPS archeologists do not want to leave the impression that crawling around on one's hands and knees for a day is so excruciatingly painful that no one will ever want to come back.





Senior public school students participate in Canadian Parks Service archeological excavations at Bethune Memorial House, Gravenhurst, Ontario. Bethune House was the childhood home of Dr. Norman Bethune. (Photos courtesy Canadian Park Service.)



Senior public school students at work in the yard of Bethune Memorial House Gravenhurst, Ontario, during archeological investigations of earlier landscape features.

CPS staff members also participate in cooperative work programs with Cornwall high schools and colleges, providing laboratory opportunities for students interested in finding out more about the technical aspects of archeological research.

At the end of the fiscal year, a summary of the Archaeology Volunteer Program is sent to the Regional Volunteer Coordinator, giving a brief description of the projects, number of volunteers, hours worked, and total cost. This information is wrapped up with that from all other volunteer activities in the region and forwarded to the headquarters office in Ottawa for reporting at the national level.

The Chiefs of Archaeological Research for CPS across the country support the volunteer program and encourage staff members to set up individual projects as that is feasible. They arrange special training in volunteer program management and order background information on handling volunteer programs through specific agencies such as the Vancouver Volunteer Centre, videos, books, brochures, newsletters, etc. Although use of volunteers is encouraged with staff members, it is recognized that not all archeologists are comfortable using volunteers, nor is every archeological project suitable for this purpose. Considerations of health, safety, project duration, crew composition, and the skill level of the participants must be taken into account. It would be unrealistic, for example, to expect a project team of 2 archeologists to supervise a group of 30 totally inexperienced Grade Threes for a half a day at a sensitive site, or to try to arrange for volunteers at short notice for an emergency salvage excavation unless the CPS staff could not be pressed into service because of other commitments.

### Other Public Archeology Programs

From time to time, Ontario Region Archaeological research has participated in cooperative programs that fall outside the provision of a direct archeological "experience" to members of the public. For example, group visits to archeological excavations at national historic sites can be arranged. Such was at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst when a sixth grade class participated in a day-long archeology program to wrap up a school study unit on the subject. A visitor activities officer from Bethune went to the school in advance and gave a pre-visit orientation to the class, describing the purpose of the historic site and Dr. Bethune's place in Canadian history. The next day the class participated in the dig, which was geared to the definition of outbuildings and original landscape features on the grounds. Students excavated, screened soil and recovered artifacts, drew maps and plans of their finds, and took field notes. Back in class, they inked their maps and wrote reports on their "dig."

Another kind of public archeology that is commonly used at CPS sites is simply telling the public what archeologists are doing when they excavate a site. For small projects, a sandwich board sign is set up that tells the public who is doing the work and gives a brief description of the dig. For projects of greater magnitude and longer duration, park, site, or canal staff take over the interpretation of the excavation, leaving the archeological crew more time to do its work.

This was the situation at Fort Wellington National Historic Site during summer 1991, when visitor activities officers stationed at the location of a British military latrine described

(Continued on page 14)



## VOLUNTEER ARCHEOLOGY

(Continued from page 13)

the reasons for the excavation of the foundation prior to restoration of the building. In this case, site staff members were given extensive exposure to the process of archeological investigation and took part in the excavation at the beginning of the project, so they would have first-hand knowledge of what the archeologists were doing. Interesting finds were reported at the laboratory trailer daily, and many local residents returned to the site regularly to see what had been discovered and to show their own summer visitors what had been accomplished.

Some parks and sites regularly use an archeological investigation as part of the summer interpretive program, and request that CPS archeologists schedule research during the main visitor season. Sometimes the information that comes to light as a result of this work is used to change how a park or site is interpreted to the public. CPS can set up temporary displays of recovered artifacts, or arrange for conservation of particularly important specimens to be reproduced for permanent display or to be used as teaching specimens in extension programs.

During the National Parks Centennial in 1985, archeologists ran "sandbox" excavations and demonstrations at both Harbourfront and the national Boy Scout Jamboree. These programs were valuable learning experiences for CPS staff, as they pointed out some of the logistical difficulties that had to be overcome when constructing an archeological site from scratch every night. One of the most useful lessons learned was the popularity of archeological guessing games. These

are simple kits containing about a dozen, usually broken, artifacts. An answer sheet is given to each participant, who tries to guess the name or function of each object. The answers are printed on the back, with a brief illustration or explanation of its use. The guessing games can be geared to a theme such as "military life" or can contain specimens from a particular site such as Fort St. Joseph. A portable and durable guessing game was recently completed for the latter site, located near Sault Ste. Marie. Interpreters can take the kit to a specific location on the site for a day, or use it to illustrate themes that exemplify this British military outpost on the north channel of Lake Huron.

The Archaeological Research Section was closely involved with Visitor Activities in the regional office during the production of an Edu-kit on the subject of the nationally significant Manitou Mounds in northwestern Ontario. The Edu-kit meets the curriculum needs of grades four to eight for the Fort Frances - Rainy River Board of Education and deals with subjects such as archeology in general, native history of the Rainy River area, and native culture and spiritual beliefs today. It was developed in cooperation with Provincial agencies.

CPS archeologists also are available to give talks to school groups, historical and archeological societies and clubs about their mandate and research projects. They also participate in Careers Fairs organized by high schools and colleges. Occasionally such talks can be scheduled when archeologists are in the field and so can take place at many different locations across Ontario.

## Summary

The public is encouraged to become involved with the national cultural heritage by signing on as volunteers in archeology with CPS for a few days or over the course of several months. Specific interests and talents are used to best advantage, or new skills are taught so that people can take part in excavations, surveys, artifact processing, mapping or photography, and so on.

The volunteer and public archeology programs have proven to be extremely effective ways of reaching members of the public and instilling a sense of excitement about their heritage. It provides both tangible and ephemeral rewards to individuals and groups who wish to contribute to the preservation of knowledge about the past.

The potential for growth in this program is limited only by the ability of CPS to manage it, while keeping the broader research objectives of its archeology projects in mind. The development of partnerships is expected to



High school students go over their written assignment following excavations (background) at Bellevue House National Historic Site in Kingston, Ontario. Bellevue House was, in 1848, the home of a young lawyer, Sir John A. MacDonald, who later became Canada's first Prime Minister.

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## Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) Volunteer Program

By Fred Gregory

Formed in 1981, Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) exists to further public knowledge and appreciation of Ontario's Marine heritage. A membership organization, SOS organizes its active volunteers in local, grass roots chapters concerned for the preservation of marine heritage in their areas.

Many of these chapters evolved due to concern for the study and preservation of a local shipwreck, and are further involved in its archeological significance. To prepare members for this activity, SOS presents marine archeological techniques seminars for which the actual curriculum is designed and delivered by marine archeologists from the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications, Marine Heritage Conservation Unit. The seminars provide volunteers with the background and techniques needed to conduct a non-disturbance survey. Through SOS reports archeological data are being used by the professional community to broadly interpret maritime activity on Ontario's lakes and rivers during the past centuries.

Local SOS chapters are autonomous groups supported by the parent organization. Each has a President, who is also a member of the SOS Provincial Board of Directors, and a Secretary/Treasurer and may or may not be influenced by a constitution. Chapters undertake any activity they feel will best benefit and promote the preservation of the marine heritage in their areas. In this endeavor they are supported by the Provincial organization both financially and with educational, promotional, and administrative materials. Financial support is provided only for activities not specifically eligible for Ministry or Ontario Heritage Foundation grants. Chapters are the SOS voice in the community, and through their presence and activities SOS collectively has a profound and positive effect on the preservation ethic of the SCUBA diving community.

At the Provincial level SOS activities, directed by the policies of the Board of Directors, are conducted by a volunteer Executive Committee under the direction of the Executive Director. This committee designs and produces educational and public relations programs and materials for use by local chapters. As well, it conducts broad Provincial activities such as public relations, membership, research, promotion, education, funding, etc. A quarterly Newsletter and annual Marine Heritage Forum keep members and others abreast of marine heritage activities.

### Preservation Regulations Approved

The Cabinet of the Republic of the Marshall Islands recently approved a series of regulations in accordance with the Historic Preservation Act of 1991. Capping more than 2 1/2 years of legal work by the Republic's Historic Preservation Office (HPO), these regulations will provide a foundation on which the preservation, protection, and fostering of the heritage of the Pacific Ocean atolls can be developed.

The five new regulations govern access to prehistoric and historic submerged resources, land modification activities, disposition of archeologically recovered human remains, taking and export of artifacts, and the conduct of archeological and anthropological research in the Republic. Copies of the full texts of the regulations will be included in the upcoming issue of the *Enaanin Etto* newsletter of the HPO. A compilation of legislation applicable to the Historic Preservation Program is in preparation.

For more information, contact **Dr. H.R. Spennemann, Chief Archeologist, Republic of the Marshall Islands Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 1454, Majuro Atoll, MH 96960,**



SOS also encourages the involvement of divers and other interested individuals from outside the organization in other projects such as placing plaques on shipwrecks, educating the diving and general publics, historical activities, moorings for shipwrecks, and publishing diver information pamphlets and other heritage and archeological literature.

For further information on SOS and its programs, contact **Fred Gregory, Executive Director, Save Ontario Shipwrecks, 6065 Forestglan Crescent, Orleans, ON K1C 5N6 Canada; telephone (613) 824-8330.**

*Editor's Note: This and Shery A. Smith's article (page 12) are taken from Avocational Archaeologists: Roles, Needs and Responsibilities, pre-conference readings for a Conference and Workshop held at Trinity College, University of Toronto, Canada, Jan. 19, 1991, organized by the Ontario Archaeological Society, Save Ontario Shipwrecks, and the Ontario Rock Ark Conservation Association, Ministry of Culture and Communications, Ontario Heritage Foundation.*



## ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION EFFORTS

### ARPA Trafficking in Utah

A successful investigation into artifact trafficking in Utah has demonstrated recent improvements in sophisticated use of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) as a tool to combat illegal commercial networks. A sting operation involving special agents and rangers from the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Office of the Inspector General resulted in the July 27, 1991 arrest of an Arizona man accused of buying artifacts illegally taken from Zion National Park. The arrest took place in Las Vegas, NV, with arraignment on July 29, 1991. The man stated his occupation as being a "trader of Indian artifacts." He pleaded guilty in early November 1991 to violating ARPA Section 6(b), which prohibits the sale, purchase, exchange, transport, or receipt of archeological resources taken without a permit from Federal or Indian lands. He was sentenced to one year supervised probation, and his 1986 Nissan Stanza, equipment, and \$6,000 in cash were forfeited. The probation conditions provide for drug testing and stringent search guidelines. For further information, contact **Guadalupe G. Martinez, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1449, Santa Fe, NM; telephone (505) 438-7510.**

### Hotline Update

Several hotlines have been set up by various agencies in the past few years in order to solicit the public for help with combating the

problem of archeological looting and vandalism. Brief updates on three of these hotlines are as follows:

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) hotline, **1-800-448-NPCA**, announced in the March 1990 issue of the *Federal Archeology REPORT* has been deactivated. Set up in early 1990 as part of a 4-part campaign by the NPCA to combat animal poaching and artifact collecting in the 334 national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service (NPS), it was disconnected after slightly over 1 year of service. No statistics were kept on its use.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) hotline, **1-800-333-SAVE**, headquartered in Portland, OR, was set up as part of the ongoing "Protecting the Past" program. When asked about the hotline's effectiveness, Lynell Schalk, Special Agent in Charge of Law Enforcement for the BLM in Oregon, stated that the eight operators currently on staff are so busy handling calls on poaching and illegal artifact collecting that they are unable to keep any up-to-date statistics. She said further that "the hotline is very effective and there are no plans to discontinue it."

The NPS Alaska Region hotline, **1-800-478-2724**, was set up one year ago primarily for reporting looting and vandalism of archeological sites on public lands in Alaska. Although set up by NPS, the hotline handles calls regarding any illegal activity on public lands. Reports about other agency lands are passed to the appropriate agency. Although no statistics are being kept, the chief of the Archeological Assistance Program in Alaska, Susan Morton, stated that no calls have led yet to arrests, but they have produced several leads that are currently being investigated. The majority of calls seems to be from those interested in public education efforts in archeology as well as bi-lingual ARPA training. Regardless of the reasons for which it was started, the hotline has been successful in increasing public involvement in archeological protection. Because of this, both television and radio public service announcements are currently being prepared to further increase public awareness of archeological protection programs.

### Two Men Indicted in South Dakota

Two Mobridge, SD, men were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Rapid City on Nov. 1, 1991. Both were charged on counts of Destruction of Archeological Ruins and Injury to Government Property. The charges stemmed from an incident on Sept. 26, 1991, which occurred near Pollock on Federal lands of the Oahe Project managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). This incident involved the illegal excavation, removal, damage, alteration, and defacement of archeological resources at the Helb site, a prehistoric



village. The incident was investigated cooperatively by COE and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is being prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's office in Sioux Falls. Each man could face up to 12 years imprisonment and/or a \$270,000 fine plus restoration costs if convicted. One of the defendants pleaded not guilty to both counts on Nov. 18, 1991 in Aberdeen. Both men were released on bond. A trial date has not been set.

### **Eight Men Cited for Damage to Gran Quivira**

After being alerted by a former National Park Service (NPS) employee, NPS rangers cited eight California men for illegal damage to Gran Quivira, an historic pueblo that dates from before the Spanish *entrada* and is the largest pueblo in Salinas National Monument. The men were charged with violation of 36 CFR Part 5.14, which prohibits prospecting and mining within a national park. One man admitted to having used a device he called an "electroscope," which was found in one of the men's vehicles during a consent search to detect gold. The men said they had used it during the day with the intention of returning at night to dig into the site. They said they got the device from "a man named Bob," who told them there was gold at Gran Quivira. They dug a hole 6 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep before becoming wary and leaving the site. Though no artifacts were taken, NPS rangers found a shovel, posthole digger, trash, a shotgun, two rifles, a bow, camping gear, and a semi-automatic pistol with silencer at the site and in rented vans nearby. Local sheriff's deputies assisted in the investigation. In addition to the charges placed against them, the men were required to repair damage to the site. The investigation continues, and information will be shared with other law enforcement agencies.

### **Preservationists Win One**

A lawsuit enforcing Federal laws that require archeological surveys and preservation of artifacts and historic sites prior to surface mining has been won by a coalition of professional archeological organizations.

The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled recently that surface mining permits must include consideration of archeological sites and historic properties that may be threatened by strip mining activities. The Federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM) had previously treated these preservation measures as discretionary, but not mandatory.

Plaintiffs in the lawsuit included the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Society of Professional Archaeologists, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists, Council for West Virginia

Archaeology, Council for the Conservation of Indiana Archeology, and the Ohio Archeology Council. These organizations and their members have been involved since 1983 in urging OSM to comply with Federal preservation laws.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, with headquarters in Washington, DC, is a congressionally chartered private non-profit organization, with more than 245,000 members nationwide, which encourages public participation in the preservation of America's heritage. Through its Legal Defense Fund the National Trust participates in litigation and advocacy to ensure the protection of threatened historic and archeological resources.

### **Historic Mound Destroyed**

The 2,000-year-old D.S. Rose Mound in Butler County, OH, was bulldozed in October, 1991, to make way for a subdivision, despite efforts by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History to discuss alternatives with the property's developer, the DMS Company. The Indian burial mound was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as part of the Holloway Mound Group. Elementary school children spurred a public outcry over its destruction that has caused civic leaders and State legislators to consider ways of protecting other such resources in the future.

### **Virginia Educational Effort**

In response to the increasingly serious problem of relic hunting in Northern Virginia the Fairfax County Park Authority has launched a Cultural Artifact Protection Program that includes a "Don't Pocket the Past" educational campaign. Officials hope to make the public aware that even small arrowheads and Civil War bullets should be left in place, as gathering of such relics has resulted in the loss of valuable clues to the past. The message is brought to the public through posters in the parks and talks before citizen groups and in area schools. To learn more about this program contact, **Richard Sacchi, Fairfax County Park Authority, 3701 Pender Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030; telephone (703) 246-5860.**

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## PROMOTING ARCHEOLOGY

### Interagency Poster/Brochure Encourages Preservation

A *Traces of the Past* poster/brochure designed to educate visitors to public lands has resulted from a year and a half of interagency staff work between the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in California. The publication was designed to encourage preservation of cultural resources in the State through its appeal to ethnic traditions, stressing Native American heritage, both archeological and contemporary.

This publication suggests ways visitors can enjoy public lands without subjecting them to wear and tear or illegal activities and provides a souvenir with a preservation message to be taken home. On one side is a large studio photograph of Native California baskets indicating a high level of craft skills.

For more than a decade an official cultural resource preservation committee of agency staff members has met regularly. In 1990 NPS made a contribution to the USFS Ranger Activities Division from its Archaeological Resources Protection Act funds. Each of the three agencies contributed staff time and funds to the *Traces of the Past* project, with USFS contributing the most.

For further information, contact **Roger Kelly, National Park Service Western Regional Office, 600 Harrison St., Suite 600, San Francisco, CA 94107-1372; telephone (415) 744-3979.**

### Stamp Honors Early Settlers

Centuries before Columbus arrived in America, Asians braved the many challenges of the unknown to cross a

Postal Union  
of the Americas,  
Spain and Portugal.



land bridge, over what is now the Bering Strait, to the far northwest America, territory that later became the State of Alaska. Artist Richard Schlecht of Arlington, VA, has depicted these early settlers on a 50-cent stamp issued by the U.S. Postal Service Oct. 12, 1991.



### ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION EFFORTS

(Continued from page 17)

#### House Gets Mound City Bill

Call Rep. McEwen, 202-225-5707 for the latest status of this bill

Hearings have been held by a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee on a bill to rename and expand the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio. The bill has passed the Senate, and its supporters hope the fact that the Chillicothe Sand & Gravel Company is mining some of the land it owns inside the landmark will speed its passage by the House.

Engineers, astronomers, traders, and artists lived in Ohio for at least 1,000 years before they disappeared around A.D. 500 leaving behind burial mounds, geometric earthen walls, and a solar calendar more accurate than the Stonehenge monument in England. Archeologists

expect these ancient mounds to contain evidence about the daily lives of the people, known as the Hopewell Indians, who built them.

The bill pending in the House would add 762 acres to the Mound City tract set aside by President Warren G. Harding in 1923 and rename it the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park. The National Park Service is already attempting to convert the Mound City terrain to native grasses.

Most of the unique area's archeological sites are farm fields where walls, circles, octagons, and mounds are barely visible lumps. These sites would first be opened to researchers, and the Mound City interpretive center would then be expanded for the public.

For further information, contact **Superintendent William Gibson, Mound City Group National Monument, 16062 State Route 104, Chillicothe, OH 45601; telephone (614) 774-1126.**



The stamp was issued as part of the Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal (PUASP) third annual America Series of stamps leading up to the Columbus Quincentennial. The 1991 theme was "Pre-Columbian Voyages of Discovery." Founded in 1911 with 10 South American countries as members, PUASP now has 25 member nations stretching from Canada to Spain to Argentina working together to enhance the exchange of mail and promote common interests. The United States joined in 1922.

### Educational Resources for Teachers

The Bureau of Reclamation provided an Educational Resources booth for the Colorado Science Teachers Conference held March 13-14. Teachers watched demonstrations of an interactive, computer-based test, and Colorado Archeological Protect Week posters and "Save the Past for the Future" buttons were distributed along with other material to be used to introduce archeology into classrooms. For details contact **Ed Friedman, CRM Archeologist, Bureau of Reclamation, Attention D-5530, P.O. Box 25007, Denver CO 80225-0007; telephone (303) 236-9026, FTA-776-9026.**

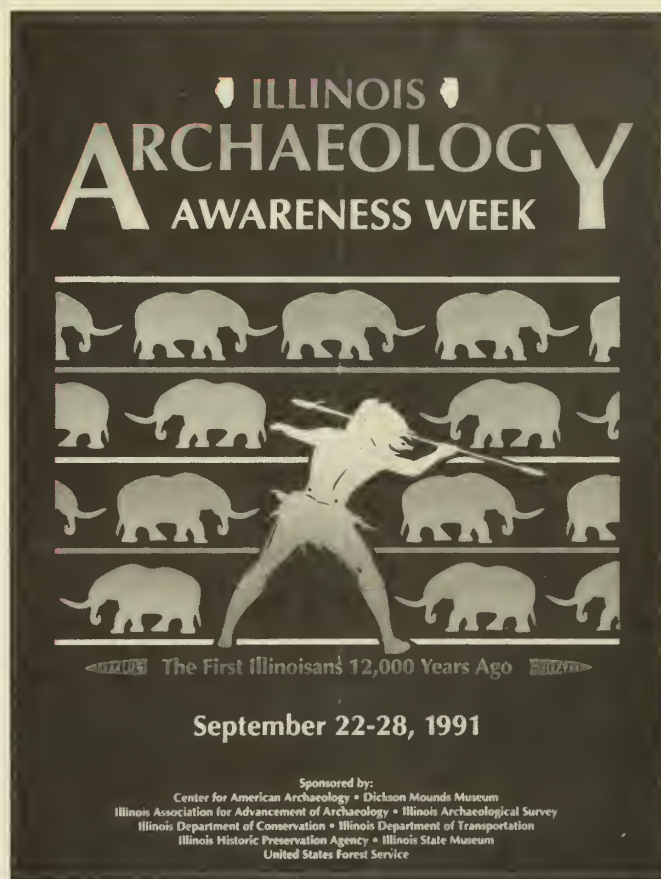
### Request for Information

Information for a comprehensive bibliographic publication on historical cemeteries and burials is being sought by Edward L. Bell of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The bibliography of studies of mortuary sites, materials, and death practices from the 15th century on will include: archeological cemetery studies, whether or not excavation was undertaken; locational studies for known or suspected grave sites; studies of cemetery landscapes, grave markers, and grave artifacts; physical anthropology; historical studies of deathways; law and the reburial controversy; and archeological and anthropological method and theory regarding death ritual and its material culture.

As the bibliography will be indexed by keyword, an abstract and/or description of contents for any reference will facilitate the indexing process. Conference papers will be included only if a copy of the paper is sent. For other unpublished material an indication of repository will be appreciated. Send material to **Edward L. Bell, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116.**

### Archeology Awareness in Illinois

More than 120 events were held during the first Illinois Archaeology Awareness Week Sept. 22-28, 1991. These included lectures, Archaeology Days featuring hands-on activities, library and museum displays, excavations in the Shawnee National Forest, exhibits in the State House



in Springfield, and programs presented by chapters of the avocational Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology.

These events were sponsored by the Illinois Archaeological Survey, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Illinois State Museum, Department of Conservation, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Transportation, and professional archeologists. Their success was such that a second Illinois Archaeological Awareness Week has been planned for Sept. 20-26, 1992. The first celebration focused on the First Illinoisans of 12,000 years ago. The second will focus on the time of contact between Europeans and Native Americans. For more information, contact **Sharon Santure, Illinois State Museum, Spring and Edwards Streets, Springfield, IL 62706; telephone (618) 782-7397.**

### Massachusetts Archaeology Week

During Massachusetts Archaeology Week June 6-14, 1992, the public will be learning about the rich and varied historical and prehistory archeology of the State. There will be special posters, exhibits, demonstrations,

(Continued on page 20)

## PROMOTING ARCHEOLOGY

(Continued from page 19)

lectures, and other events. Children and adults will be able to watch archeologists at work excavating a pre-historic site at Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth and at other archeological dig sites.

Actual materials used by Native American Pocumtucks will be displayed at the Memorial Hall Museum in Deerfield, and a special exhibit at the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology at the Phillips Academy in Andover will look at the Columbian Quincentury from a native point of view. For additional information, contact **Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116-4802; telephone (617) 727-8470.**

## Archeology at Santa Elena

A major project of the Columbian Quincentennial Commission of South Carolina is the excavation of Santa Elena, a 16th-century Spanish town on Parris Island, SC,



*Archeologist explain the archeology and history of Santa Elena, capital of Spanish Florida, to a group of visitors. (Photo courtesy the University of South Carolina.)*

built to defend Spanish Florida from the French and English. Even the exact location of Santa Elena was lost for more than 300 years. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina is combining scientific archeology and education in its exploration of the town's remains.

Groups of students from nearby schools tour the site while excavations are underway during April and May. The visitors sit on bleachers erected by the U.S. Marine Corps at the edge of the excavation area to watch archeology in progress and have it explained to them, getting lessons in

both South Carolina history and the archeological process. The project will continue through 1993.

A 111-page book, *Archaeology at Santa Elena: Doorway to the Past*, written by Research Professor Stanley South, relates the story of archeology at these ruins of a Spanish colonial city that was active more than 100 years before the English landed at Charles Towne in 1670. Copies may be ordered, \$5 each, from the **South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29208-0071; telephone (803) 777-8170.**

## Tucson Education Center Established

A recently renovated city-owned structure in the Fort Lowell Historic District of Tucson is the home of the new Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society Education Center. The Society is developing the ranch-style adobe building once owned by the pioneering Hardy family, as a base for a program to help educate the public about the Southwest's archeological and historical heritage. Until recently it was a hands-on children's museum known as the Human Adventure Center.

The Society uses the facility to offer special interest courses and workshops on history, archeology, and related topics, and to provide rental space for similar programs conducted by other organizations and individuals. Classes in weaving, Hopi kachinas, and methods of dating archeological sites and a Junior Archaeological Program have been offered in Spring 1992, and classes in pottery identification and the Apaches in the Southwest are planned for the near future. For further information on Education Center programs, contact **Barbara Roth, Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society Education Center, 5531 East Fort Lowell Rd., Tucson, AZ 85712; telephone (602) 884-6022.**

## Midwest Public Outreach Program

Archaeological Communications, founded in 1988, is a private outreach program based in Indianapolis, IN, that promotes North American archeology through public awareness and education in teacher workshops and classroom programs throughout the Midwest.

Although archeology is not usually a regular part of pre-collegiate curricula, it can be utilized to supplement other fields, ranging from natural and life sciences to creative writing, social sciences, and mathematics. Classroom seminars are structured to promote critical

(Continued on page 31)



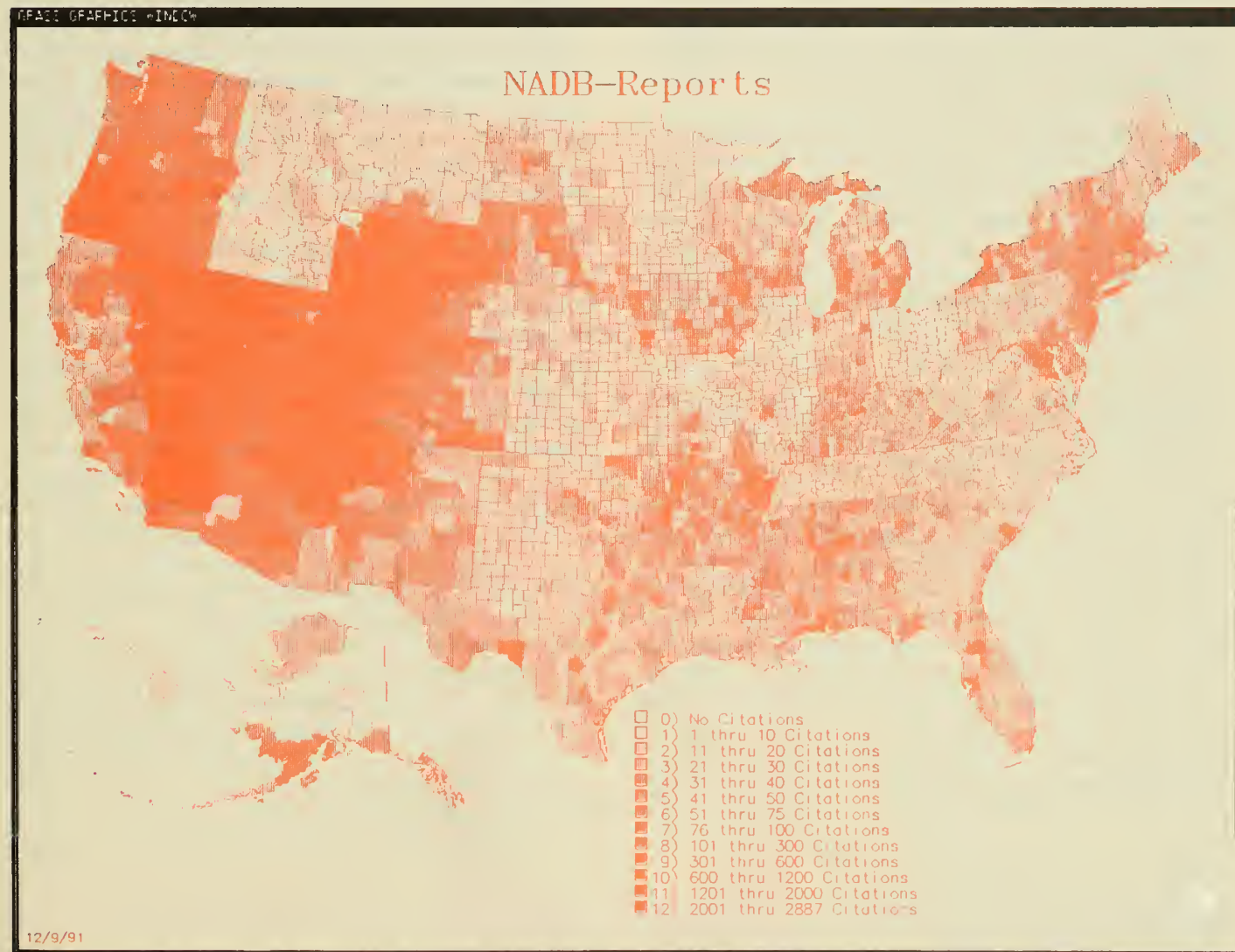


The NADB-Reports on-line system now contains almost 100,000 records of archeological reports. The system is being managed by the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology (CAST) at the University of Arkansas, Fred Limp, Director. This figure represents the distribution of the reports as mapped by CAST using GIS (GRASS). Individuals who are interested in testing the system should contact the NADB Coordinator. The on-line system is scheduled for general user access through commercial telephone lines and over Internet in July 1992.

**SERO Update**—The Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service has reported that the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the

University of South Carolina recently published *A Comprehensive Bibliography of South Carolina Archaeology*, Research Manuscript Series 211. This manuscript, the hard copy version of a computerized bibliography, was compiled by Keith M. Derting, Sharon L. Pekrul, and Charles J. Rinehart. The computerized records are being transferred to the Interagency Archeological Services Division of the Southeast Regional Office for incorporation into the National Archeological Database. The project, directed by Steven D. Smith, was funded through the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

For further information, contact **Veletta Canouts, NADB Coordinator, Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202/FTS) 343-4101; FAX (202/FTS) 523-1547; Internet: waso-canouts@nps.doi.compuserve.com.**





Implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), signed into law by President Bush on November 16, 1990, is progressing along several fronts.

The Secretary of the Interior signed the charter of the NAGPRA Review Committee on August 2, 1991. Nominations for the seven member review committee, to be composed of representatives from Native American, museum, and scientific organizations, were solicited, and more than 50 names were received by the Secretary. Secretary Lujan appointed the following six members:

- **Ms. Rachel Craig**, an Inupiaq native from Kotzebue, Alaska, who has been active in efforts throughout Alaska to save native cultural traditions,
- **Mr. Dan Monroe**, President of the Oregon Art Institute, Portland Oregon, who played a leading role for the American Association of Museums in the development of legislation that led to the statute,
- **Ms. Tessie Naranjo**, a Santa Clara Pueblo from Espanola, New Mexico, active in cultural preservation activities at Santa Clara Pueblo and the collections manager for Pojoaque Pueblo,
- **Dr. Martin Sullivan**, Director of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, Arizona, who has been active at the national and regional levels in repatriation issues,
- **Mr. William Tallbull**, a Northern Cheyenne, the Northern Cheyenne tribal historian from Lama, Montana, and
- **Dr. Philip Walker**, a physical anthropologist in the Department of Anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara, who also serves as the Chair of the Task Force on Repatriation of the Society for American Archaeology.

The seventh committee member will be appointed by the Secretary from a list of candidates developed and consented to by the six present members. In making

his appointments, Secretary Lujan noted that "the Committee faces a challenging set of tasks, ranging from advising me on the regulations needed for implementing the statute to assisting in the resolution of disputes caused by its requirements. All of these tasks must be approached with a willingness to listen to each side of an issue and a careful reading of the statute."

The Secretary assigned responsibility for implementing several of his mandates under the statute to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD) of the National Park Service. Several new AAD positions have been advertised and are in the process of being filled. Once staffed, the new NAGPRA program will coordinate activities mandated by the statute and provide administrative and technical support to the review committee.

A 12-member Interagency Working Group assisted the DCA in developing an initial draft of the proposed regulations. Members include: **Evan DeBlois** of the Forest Service; **John Douglas**, Bureau of Land Management; **Lathel Duffield**, Bureau of Indian Affairs; **Lars Hanslin**, Office of the Solicitor, Department of Interior; **Cathy Jerbic**, US Army; **Kevin Kilcullen**, Fish and Wildlife Service; **Tom Lincoln**, Bureau of Reclamation; **Tom McCullough**, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and **Frank McManamon**, **Larry Nordby**, **Patricia Parker**, and **Ron Wilson** of National Park Service.

Despite active urging from many tribal, museum, and scientific organizations, funding for the grant program established by the Act was not included in the President's FY93 budget. The statute stipulates that grants can be awarded by the Secretary to assist museums in conducting the inventories and identifications required by the statute and to aid American Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in conducting repatriations. Consultation between these affected organizations and Congress regarding FY93 appropriations for the grant program is expected to continue.

Comments and questions regarding the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act can be addressed to the NAGPRA Program Leader, **Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 13721, Washington, DC 20013-3721; telephone: (202) 343-1142.**





# Native Communities and Repatriation: The Smithsonian Institution Perspective

by Timothy G. Baugh, Tamara L. Bray, and Thomas W. Killion

In 1989 Congress passed the National Museum of the American Indian Act (NMAIA; PL 101-185) requiring the Smithsonian to identify all human remains and associated funerary items in its collections related to American Indian and Native Hawaiian communities. With the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA; PL 101-601) in 1990, Congress broadened this mandate to include all agencies of the U.S. Government and any museum receiving Federal funding. In addition to human remains and funerary objects, NAGPRA also added sacred objects and items of cultural patrimony to the list of potentially repatriable items. Although the Smithsonian Institution was specifically exempted from this bill, the spirit and substance of NAGPRA was fully adopted by the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH). This working policy may be formalized in the near future with the passage of an amendment to NMAIA currently under consideration in Congress (S. 235).

During the latter half of 1991, the NMNH, Smithsonian Institution expanded its repatriation efforts by hiring 13 new staff members to develop policy and guidelines and to document existing claims. Like other Federal agencies, the Smithsonian is required to inventory the human remains and funerary objects in its possession and to prepare a summary of sacred materials and objects of cultural patrimony. Extant native groups must be notified of any human remains or other items housed by the Museum and to which they may be related or otherwise affiliated. The notification process is intended to inform interested communities and seek their direct involvement in decisions regarding the disposition of this material.

The NMNH has a long-standing policy of returning materials that were acquired unethically and of repatriating the remains of known individuals to their lineal descendants. For example, the remains of known Modocs were returned to family members in the early part of the 1980s and named individuals were also returned to the Blackfeet a few years later. Cooperative agreements have been reached with the Hopi and other groups to conduct certain ceremonies within the Museum. In this capacity, NMNH acts as a custodian for

specific objects in cooperation with traditional tribal elders. The Zuni *Ahayu:da* ("war gods") were returned to these Pueblo people at their request in the late 1980s. More recently, the NMNH returned human remains and, when available, funerary objects to Native Hawaiians, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux, and Kodiak Islanders. These returns reflect the Museum's growing concern for the rights of native communities to exercise greater control over their own heritage as well as their present and future lives.

The Smithsonian Institution also wants to reach out to these communities and inform them about the goals and accomplishments of anthropology in understanding the origins of humankind and its present-day diversity. Experience suggests that a great many American Indian and Native Hawaiian people, when made aware of such information, also share these interests and concerns, especially when research is conducted in a spirit of mutual respect. The task of the Repatriation Office at the NMNH, then, is to proceed with the inventory of the Museum's holdings as required by law, inform the tribes of any pertinent human remains and associated materials housed at NMNH, and assist tribes in implementing their decisions about the disposition of human remains and cultural objects. In so doing, the staff hopes to more actively engage Native American groups in mutually advantageous discussions and activities related to the stewardship of their past.

Approximately 17,600 North American skeletal lots in the Physical Anthropology collections will be assessed thoroughly as part of the repatriation effort at NMNH. One of the first priorities is to deal with the remains of approximately 4,000 Native American individuals transferred to the Smithsonian between 1898 and 1907 from the Army Medical Museum. A portion of these remains were collected by military personnel from battlefields, army posts, and other locations in the western United States (especially the Plains and Southwest) during the mid-to-late 19th and early 20th centuries. Given the sensitive and politically charged nature of this collection, it is being given high priority in the repatriation program at the Smithsonian. Historic and prehistoric skeletal collections in the Museum from the Plains as a whole, some of the larger Mississippian sites, the Northwest Coast, and southern Alaska also are being documented as part of this process.

## NATIVE COMMUNITIES AND REPATRIATION

*(Continued from page 23)*

The Anthropologists of the Repatriation Office recently have finished reviewing the approximately 50 repatriation inquiries and requests that have been received by the Museum over the past three years. A database tracking system (in PARADOX) that charts the history and development of each case has been established. This system allows us to assess quickly the status of each case and proceed as necessary. Currently, staff members are completing work on Pawnee, Paiute, and Cheyenne requests. The office will take on additional cases from the Plains, Great Basin, Southeast, Northeast, Northwest Coast, and Alaska as procedures and protocols are further developed over the next few months.



Documentation protocols are being developed in conjunction with the curators of the physical anthropology, archeology, and ethnology divisions of Anthropology in NMNH. Our intent is to develop a state-of-the-art documentation and deaccessioning process that will meet the evolving standards of all of the interested parties and we invite recommendations or comments in this effort. The physical anthropology procedures are at present the most complete. These protocols are based on recommendations made by the Paleopathology Association concerning minimal standards of data recovery for the remains to be repatriated (Rose *et al.* 1991). An upcoming volume on data standards from a recent symposium sponsored by the American Association of Physical Anthropologists at the Field Museum in Chicago will be incorporated in the Smithsonian's data capture system as well. The primary objective of this standardized database is to assist in the difficult task of establishing cultural affiliation. This is perhaps the most demanding aspect of the repatriation process insofar as people have rarely lived in isolated communities. By using statistical methodologies, in conjunction with archival information, it is hoped the human remains in question can be as accurately identified as possible in terms of cultural affiliation.

Still affecting the repatriation process are a number of theoretical issues such as the actual criteria by which "cultural affiliation" and continuity in cultural relationships can be established. These terms, formalized in the legislation (PL 101-601), are clearly problematical in actual application. Multiple claims, a situation in which more than one group requests the return of the same individuals or cultural material, bring forth another set of issues in some cases and present some difficulty in completing a return. When multiple claims arise, the NMNH hopes the requesting parties may come together

to resolve their differences and present the Repatriation Office with a single claim. These and other issues are central to the process of repatriation and clearly challenge the available anthropological methods for making the decisions mandated by the law.

Another area of concern for the staff of the Repatriation Office is the development of a cooperative effort between the NMNH and Federal agencies. The staff recognizes that some of the Smithsonian's holdings relate to archaeological sites and cultural properties currently being administered by various agencies including the National Park Service, the Corps of Engineers, and the Forest Service, among others. Because the Smithsonian and the administering Federal agencies share a common interest in these collections, the Repatriation Office desires to work in a coordinated and cooperative fashion with

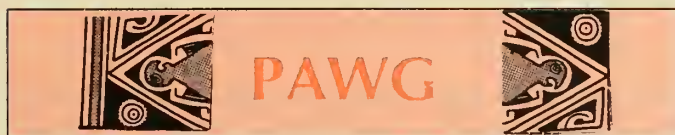
these agencies. It is hoped that representatives of these agencies will contact the Repatriation Office allowing the staff to make the necessary linkages that will permit both the NMNH and these Federal agencies to act jointly when problems of mutual interest arise. Staff in the Repatriation Office currently is working closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, District Office in Omaha, Nebraska to resolve some of the issues related to the Middle Missouri River Basin Survey materials. This effort has been highly effective in mediating potential problems related to chronology and cultural affiliation, and we wish to encourage further cooperative efforts for coordination purposes.

To inform colleagues about repatriation and related issues, the staff of the Repatriation Office presented poster sessions at the 49th annual Plains Anthropological Conference (Lawrence, Kansas) and the American Anthropological Association meetings (Chicago, Illinois) in November, 1991. A symposium, entitled "The Realities of Repatriation," will be hosted at the Society for American Archaeology meetings in April, 1992 in Pittsburgh. For information about this meeting, any cooperative arrangements, and other repatriation activities at the Smithsonian, please write to the **Repatriation Office, NMNH MRC 138, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560** or call (202) 357-4740 (Bitnet MNHAN120@SIVM).

## References Cited

- Rose, Jerome C., Susan C. Anton, Arthur C. Aufderheide, Jane E. Buikstra, Leslie Eisenberg, John B. Gregg, E. E. Hunt, Ellis J. Neiburger, and Bruce Rothschild  
1991 Paleopathology Association Skeletal Database Committee Recommendations. Detroit, MI.





The Federal interagency archeology Public Awareness Working Group (PAWG) sponsored a regional meeting in Seattle, WA, Dec. 6, 1991, in conjunction with the Federal Preservation Forum 1991 Winter Meeting. The array of PAWG projects was outlined and there was some discussion of ongoing or possible new regional archeological public awareness activities. Information was provided about archeological public education activities of the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program and of the Center for the Study of the First Americans, Corvallis.

PAWG met in Washington, DC, Dec. 10, 1991 for an extended discussion of the activities involved with the proposed National Institutes for the Environment (NIE). Dr. David Blockstein, Executive Director of the Committee for the National Institutes for the Environment, noted that the NIE proposal originated in the academic ecology community during a December 1989 meeting of about 50 people. The proposed NIE is to be "an NIH for the environment," to be non-regulatory, mission-oriented, a problem-oriented multidisciplinary research organization to have an emphasis on extramural research and training to enhance academic programs. In 1990 Congress authorized the National Academy of Sciences to study the Feasibility of the proposed NIE and, within the Academy, the Commission on Life Sciences' (CLS) Committee on Environmental Research of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is preparing a report on this that will be in draft by fall 1992. At the present time the social sciences are not adequately represented on the CLS Committee.

Interested and/or concerned archeologists are urged to ask to be put on Blockstein's mailing list and to urge him and, through him, the CLS Committee to include archeology as part of the overall NIE environmental research program. Contact Dr. David Blockstein. 730 11th St., NW, Washington, DC 20001-4521; telephone (202) 628-4303.

Archeologists are also urged to write to Dr. Michael Baker, Environmental Protection Agency Office of Environmental Education, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460, requesting that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) clearly include archeology in EPA environmental education programs and grants.

For further information, contact Ruthann Knudson, PAWG Coordinator, Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202/FTS) 343-4101, fax (202/FTS) 523-1547.

## Former Park Service Branch Chief Dies

Wilfred David Logan, whose service in the National Park Service spanned more than three decades, died in Tucson, AZ, on Dec. 28, 1991, from severe respiratory problems complicated by influenza.

Dr. Logan was born in Shelby, NE, in 1923 and grew up on a farm near Blackwell, OK. He served as a radio operator with the Air Transport Command in the European and Pacific theaters during World War II. He held degrees from the University of Missouri - Columbia and the University of Michigan. His M.A. degree in Anthropology was the first ever awarded in that field by the University of Missouri.

He began his National Park Service career in 1951 as Park Archeologist at Effigy Mounds National Monument in Iowa, playing an important role in developing the park's interpretive programs. In 1956 he transferred to Ocmulgee National Monument, GA, where he served in a similar capacity. He transferred to the Washington, DC, Office in 1958, as archeologist with the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, which later became the National Register of Historic Places. He served as Regional Archeologist in the Midwest Region from 1962 to 1969, when he became the first Chief of the newly established Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, NE.

Between 1962 and 1972, when he transferred to the Denver Service Center, Dr. Logan oversaw an intensive archeological salvage research program throughout the Missouri River basin and portions of adjacent watersheds. He administered a research contract that resulted in a comprehensive synthesis of the prehistory of the Missouri River trench in North and South Dakota. He received the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award in 1968.

From 1972 to 1985 Dr. Logan held successive positions at the Denver Service Center, as Branch Chief for Archeology in the Division of Historic Preservation, Chief of the Branch of Cultural Resources on the Western Team, and as Archeological Branch Chief in the Division of Professional Support. He supervised the many archeological activities conducted in preparation for the 1976 Bicentennial observances in national parks and at national monuments and historic sites. He retired in 1985 and moved to Tucson, for health reasons, in 1986.

Dr. Logan is survived by his wife Pat and three children, John Logan and Lynette Logan of Denver, CO, and Scott Logan of Omaha, NE.

## NOTES...NOTES...NOTES

### Keepers of the Treasures Organized



A new national organization, Keepers of the Treasures - Cultural Council of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians, was organized by representatives of more than 60 Indian Tribes, Alaska Native groups, and Native Hawaiian organizations meeting at San Ildefonso Pueblo in New Mexico Nov. 13-16, 1991. With Cecil F. Antone of the Gila River Indian Community as acting chairman, 150 voting members elected a 15-member board of directors. Another 30 associate members joined to support the organization as non-voting members.

The Keepers organization was formed in less than a year by a 10-member acting board of directors chaired by Antone. This board was formed following a resolution by Tribal representatives attending a Tribal cultural heritage conference at the Osage Reservation in Oklahoma in December 1990. An initial working group was headed by Michael Pratt of the Osage Nation, Mary Proctor of the Cherokee Nation, and Antone.

The new Keepers board of directors includes representatives from each of the geographic areas administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As one of its first official acts the board passed resolutions supporting proposed amendments to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, development of a position paper on long term Indian policy, implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

Act, development of a model Tribal code for protection of places of cultural and religious significance, and the San Carlos Apache Tribe and Apache Survival Coalition in their opposition to construction of a telescope on Mount Graham in Arizona.

The group takes its name from a National Park Service (NPS) report, *Keepers of the Treasures—Protecting Historic Properties and Cultural Traditions on Indian Lands*, sent to Congress by Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr., in September 1990. This report recommended that a Tribal organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of the American Indian way of life be formed. NPS has offered grant funds and staff support to assist the organization's formation.



### Educational Computer Programs

The Bureau of Land Management's Anasazi Heritage Center in Colorado has two educational computer programs available, "The Last Pictograph," by Victoria Atkins, and "Anasazi Life," by Michael Williams. Created with Tuto-Tech Hypermedia Software, they offer self-paced guided tours of slices of Anasazi life and art. They show how an archeological site can provide answers to questions about the people who used it long ago, in this case the Anasazi, the "Ancient Ones" of the U.S. Southwest, and how vandalism destroys that opportunity.

These computer programs were developed as part of the Center's hands-on educational program. They are in the public domain and may be copied, but the software may not be modified or sold. They are used daily at the Center by visitors of all ages. They may also be ordered from the Southwest Natural and Cultural Heritage Center bookstore for \$7 each or both for \$12, on either 3 1/2- or 5 1/4-inch disks. Contact the **Bureau of Land Management Anasazi Heritage Center, Attention SNCHA, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323; telephone (303)882-4811.**

### Environmental Research Needs in Transportation

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation in conjunction with the Transportation Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences recently conducted a nationwide conference to collect a list of environmental research problem statements for use in developing a long-term environmental research program. One of 14 environmental areas dealt with preservation of historic and archeological resources. The results of the conference will be published in the near future and distributed to Federal and State agencies, including State Historic Preservation Officers, academia, and the research community.

Suggestions for environmental research projects relating to transportation and historic and archeological resources, air quality, wetlands and water quality, social and economic impacts, noise impacts, etc. are desired. Suggestions should include a short problem statement, description of the proposed effort and estimate of the level of effort and duration. Suggestions may be sent to the FHWA Office located in the State capital, or to the **Office of Environment and Planning (HEP-42), Federal Highway Administration, Washington, DC 20590.**



## Intermodal Surface transportation Efficiency Act of 1991



The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) provides the Federal Highway Administration with the tools to meet the environmental Policy and by Administrator Larson in the Environmental Policy Statement. The ISTEA reflects a recognition that transportation programs must be compatible with environmental goals and , where practicable, enhance our environment.

The ISTEA requires a minimum of 10% of the \$24 billion Surface Transportation Program (STP) over the next 6 years must be used only for transportation enhancement activities. Eligible activities include: bicycle and pedestrian facilities; acquisition of scenic easements and scenic and historic sites; scenic or historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities; preservation of abandoned railroad corridors, as in rails-to-trails programs; archeological planning and research; control and removal of outdoor advertising; and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.

The ISTEA provides for the establishment of a Scenic Byways Program with the assistance of an Advisory Committee that will develop minimal criteria to assist Federal and state agencies in designating highways as scenic byways and All-American Roads. Some of the scenic highways may have historic characteristics which could make them eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The FHWA has currently developed and is printing a brochure summarizing the environmental programs and provisions of the ISTEA. Copies may be obtained from the local FHWA office located in the state capital or from the **Office of Environment and Planning (HEP-42), FHWA, Washington, DC 20590.**

## PUBLICATIONS

### NPS Cultural Heritage Brochure

A new National Park Service (NPS) brochure, *Cultural Heritage Programs and Projects—Sources of Assistance for American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians*, gives information on technical and funding assistance provided by the Federal Government that can be used by Native American groups interested in preserving their cultural heritage. The brochure features narrative descriptions of the programs, contact persons, and telephone numbers for a dozen Federal agencies as well as details of which offer funding, at what level, and for what kinds of activities.

This double-sided brochure is brightened by 17 color photographs showing a variety of cultural activities. It was initiated and published by the NPS Interagency Resources Division. Copies are available at no cost. For further information call **Patricia Parker or Emogene Bevitt at (202) 343-9505** **Interagency Resources Division (PPB/TPP), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.**

### CRM Directories

The 1992-1993 *Directory of Training Opportunities in Cultural Resources Management* is to be published as a special issue of the National Park Service (NPS) CRM to be sent out in late September 1992; excerpts will be included in the December 1992 issue of the *Federal Archeology Report*. Deadline for information to be included on workshops and courses scheduled between October 1992 and December 1993 is June 30, 1992.

The National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) and NPS are joining forces to produce a new *Directory of College, Craft and Trade Programs in Cultural Resources Management* for persons planning their education in some branch of this field. The directory is scheduled for release as a special October 1992 issue of CRM to coincide with the Education Supplement of the *Historic Preservation News* of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. NCPE Chair Michael Tomlan and Emogene Bevitt of the NPS Interagency Resources and Preservation Assistance Divisions are compiling information on these programs. They plan to reference items listed in existing directories and catalogs with ordering information. Cut off date for receipt of information is April 24.

For further information on either of these directories contact **Emogene Bevitt, National Park Service, (413/424), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-9561**

### 1992 National Register

The Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation is the official distributor for the *National Register of Historic Places, 1966-1991*, which includes all listings through June 20, 1991. This is the nation's official catalog of

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## PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 27)

historic places rated worthy of preservation by the National Park Service. Listings are arranged by State and county with street addresses, criteria for listing and date of approval. Included are 42,753 buildings, 8,029 historic districts, 4,048 sites, 2,944 structures, and 144 objects. For additional information, contact **Margaret Gore, Marketing Manager, Preservation Press, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 673-4066, FAX (202) 673-4172.**

## CPAC Leads War Against Illicit Traders

The U.S. Cultural Property Advisory Committee (CPAC) has issued a handbook designed to help the international community curb the growing illicit trade in stolen and looted cultural treasures. *Preserving Mankind's Heritage: U.S. Efforts to Prevent Illicit Trade in Cultural Property*, printed by the United States Information Agency, focuses on the cornerstone of U.S. policy in this area, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Cultural Property Convention as implemented by the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act.

The booklet explains U.S. laws passed since UNESCO adopted the Convention on Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property in 1970 and the role of CPAC, which is a presidential committee. It provides information on how the United States can assist other nations in protecting their cultural objects. A limited number of copies are available, free of charge, from the **United States Information Agency, 301 Fourth St., SW, #204, Washington, DC 20549; telephone (202) 619-6612.**

## New Catalog

A new catalog lists 29 Maryland archeology publications including a 1991 monograph, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe: XXI. Chesapeake Bay*, and three 1991 occasional papers, a study of a St. Leonards Town survey, and a Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program newsletter. Requests for copies should go to the **Maryland Department of Housing & Community Development/DHCP, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032-2023; telephone (410) 514-7600.**

## HPO Newsletter

The Republic of the Marshall Islands Historic Preservation Office has begun publication of a newsletter as part of a public education campaign to preserve the unique cultural and historical heritage of the people of these Pacific Ocean atolls. Other outreach activities such as radio programs, lectures to community groups, and school programs will focus on archeological sites and traditional skills and ceremonies. For details write to **Abacca Anjain, Historic Preservation Officer, Republic of the Marshall Islands,**

**Ministry of Interior & Outer Islands Affairs, Majuro Atoll, P.O. Box 1454, Marshall Islands, MH 96960.**

## Visitor Studies Newsletter

The recently organized Visitor Studies Association plans to facilitate professional standards and training for those involved in visitor studies and stimulate distribution of information on visitor studies through a newsletter, *Visitor Behavior*, and other publications. It will also sponsor an annual Visitor Studies Conference. For membership information, contact **Visitor Studies Association, c/o Psychology Institute, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL 36265; telephone (205) 782-5640.**

## Kiva Back Issues Available

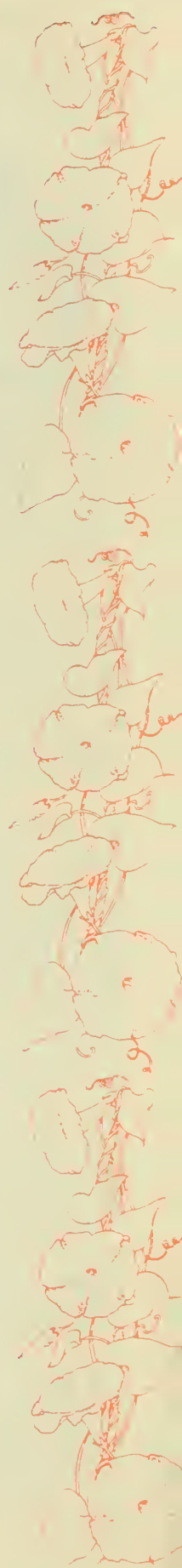
Most of the back issues of *Kiva*, the journal of Southwestern anthropology and history, are still available from the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society at \$2 each including postage and handling. The Society now offers discounts on large orders. The *Kiva* price list may be obtained by writing to the **Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 or telephoning Allen Dart, (602) 327-3509.**

## VIDEO/FILM

## Training Tapes Planned

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) plans to produce several regional archeology video tape modules as part of a national training program for all SCS employees. These tapes will be appropriate for training other Federal and State employees and for public archeology programs. A Southwest module as planned for Fiscal Year 1991. Northwest, Great Basin, California, Plains, and Pacific Basin modules are also proposed.

SCS is looking for interested partners who have slides, film, video, or editing skills who wish to have a share in the final products. Those interested in the Southwest module should contact **Alan Spencer, Cultural Resource Specialist, West National Technical Center, 511 NW Broadway, Room 248, Portland, OR 97209-3489; telephone (503) 326-2841, (FTS) 423-2841.** Persons interested in other proposed modules may call **Michael Kaczor, Archeologist at Washington Headquarters, (202) 720-6360.**







## TRAINING



### Historic Preservation Training

Each year the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) competitively selects students for an 11-month graduate level course on all aspects of civil works planning, basing their selection on the expectation that they will be future leaders and senior decision makers in the agency. Students typically have been with COE for about 10 years and most are serving as project managers, senior technical/scientific experts, and/or supervisors.

In 1991 the Planners and Project Managers Program class had 20 students, 16 engineers, 2 economists, 1 landscape architect, and 1 archeologist. A new 40-hour course on historic preservation exposed them to key preservation concepts, compliance requirements, significant evaluation procedures, cost estimation techniques, and scheduling implications. The course was not designed to turn engineers into something they are not, historic preservation specialists. It was designed to enhance the students' ability to perform as study managers, study team members, or senior decision makers, roles that exert significant influence over historic preservation decisions and activities.

Initial instruction focused on explaining what cultural resources are, emphasizing the great complexity and variability of resources across the nation. Lectures covered Native American art and culture, North American prehistory, and historic archeology and architecture. Documentary and other archival resources were discussed. Units on archeological methods, laboratory techniques, curation, preservation issues, contracting, and public interpretation were presented. A representative from the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation discussed compliance and historic preservation law.

Lectures were held during the mornings with afternoon field trips designed to reinforce lectures and allow students to experience historic properties and historic preservation. At the National Capital Area Regional Curation Facility operated by the National Park Service, students were able to experience material remains, learn about curation, and use Viet Nam Memorial Collection materials as a surrogate for understanding the significance of material remains in social, political, economic, technological, and religious terms.

In Virginia, Alexandria Archaeology staff provided students with an understanding of urban archeology, historic period remains, preservation issues, and the importance of public involvement. A trip to Mount Vernon, VA, George Washington's home, exposed students to historic restoration issues as well as the articulation of archeological, archival, and architectural information, concepts of significance, and public interpretation. The Richmond, VA, Flood Control Project was used to illustrate how mitigation and project construction work can be integrated. While in Richmond students also completed an architectural recording field exercise.

On the last day students presented assigned readings covering a myriad of historic preservation topics such as treatment of human remains, geomorphology, remote sensing and new technologies, landscape evolution, future directions in

archeology, current historic preservation issues, and contributions of archeology to other disciplines and project planning. The course concluded with a comprehensive essay examination.

COE is the nation's primary public architect-engineering firm. The purpose of the agency's civil works is to identify, design, construct, and operate projects. This new 40-hour course represents an unequalled opportunity to educate key non-historic preservation specialists and to improve the agency's historic preservation foundation.

Currently, about 80 historic preservation specialists, out of around 40,000 COE employees, provide comprehensive historic preservation services. The opportunity to significantly influence current and future planners, managers, and decision makers/leaders in the area of historic preservation should have long term beneficial impact. Imagine the potential impact of 20 students a year for merely 5 years. One hundred key planners and managers will have been prepared to better understand and execute historic preservation responsibilities. Significant benefits should accrue to the COE historic preservation staff by making their job easier, to the public through wiser use of funds, to the resource base through sounder preservation decisions, and to the profession through improved data collection, analysis, curation, and reporting.

For further information on the COE training program, contact **Chip Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, Washington Level Review Center, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5576.**

### CRM Schedule Announced

The University of Nevada, Reno, Cultural Resource Management Program has announced the courses scheduled for Spring and Summer 1992, to be offered in a number of cities throughout the country. The program is a cooperative undertaking with the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service. For further information or to request a brochure contact **Cultural Resource Management, Division of Continuing Education/408, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557; telephone (702) 784-4046**

### Tribal Museum Studies Program

The Smithsonian Office of Museum Programs and the National Museum of the American Indian are working together to provide training in museum practice and cultural programming to American Indian Tribal communities. Since the program began in 1991 65 individuals representing some 60 Tribes have participated in training courses held on various reservations that have a museum or cultural facility. The 4-day, in-depth courses are taught by experienced professionals, many of them Native Americans, incorporating theory with practical application. Participants are selected on a competitive basis. Tuition is waived and scholarships are provided.

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## TRAINING

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Applications will be accepted through **March 9** for "Facilities: How to Plan for Building" to be held at the **Ak-Chin Indian Community Him-Dak** in Maricops, AZ, **May 4-7**. A course titled "Mission and Governance: How to Start Planning for a Museum" will be held **June 15-18** at **Aqlcmaknik/Sqelix'u Tribal Cultural Center** in Pablo, MT. Applications must be received by **April 20**. For an application or more information, contact **Bettie Lee, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, Arts and Industries Building, Room 2235, Stop 427, Washington, DC 20560; telephone (202) 357-3101.**

## Sturbridge Field School

A Field School in Historical Archaeology and Excavation of the **James Johnson Sawmill and Dwelling** will be held **June 22 - Aug. 7, 1992**, at **Old Sturbridge Village**, a living history museum in Massachusetts. Participants will be involved in excavation, survey, measured drawing, conservation, computer, and other field and laboratory activities under the direction of **Dr. John Worrell, Sturbridge Director of Research**, and **Research Fellow Martha Lance**. Field school work will advance research already underway on rural sawmilling and the timber trade as part of a grant study partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Trips to historic sites and museums will complement lectures and workshops. Participants will be able to register for academic credit. Limited scholarship funds are available but must be applied for by **April 1**. For more information, contact **Martha Lance, Archaeology Field School, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; telephone (508) 347-3362, extension 228.**

## Summer Institute

"The Emergence of Modern America, 1860-1840," a Summer Institute on Historical Archaeology, will be held **June 24-July 29** at the **Flowerdew Hundred Plantation** at **Hopewell, VA**, under the direction of **Dr. James Deetz**, of the University of California, Berkeley, Department of Anthropology, sponsored by the **Flowerdew Hundred Foundation** and supported by a **National Endowment for the Humanities** grant.

This program is for full-time college and university faculty and other educators with graduate credit through the University of Virginia's Continuing Education Division. It will explore the "everyday life" of all classes of people in New England and the South through field trips, lectures, and excavation of a site of the time period. Participants will assist with an ongoing research project, and stipends will be awarded. The Institute will be housed at an archaeological field camp, and residency is required. Enrollment is limited. For registration information, contact **Robert W. Wharton, Executive Director, Flowerdew Hundred Foundation, 1617 Flowerdew Hundred Road, Hopewell, VA 28860; telephone (804) 541-8897.**

## World Heritage Site Training

Two field schools are being offered again at the **World Heritage Cahokia Mound State Historic site**, which has the largest earthen mound and site area of any Mississippian period occupation in the United States. The field schools, offered by the **Cahokia Mounds Museum Society** in conjunction with the **Contract Archaeology Program** at **Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (SIU-E)** and the **Illinois Historic Preservation Agency**, will focus on the mounds at the site during 1992 sessions. An Educational Field School will be held for pre-college teachers, for academic credit from **SIU-E, June 22-July 3**. Its focus will be on reconstruction of a mound that has been destroyed by farming activities and preparation of lesson plans specific to individual teachers' needs.



A second field school will focus on past investigations by archeologists who excavated a mound in the center of the site just to the south of the **Great Monks Mound**. This class, to be held **July 6-17**, is open to avocational as

well as academically interested individuals. For details contact **Joyce A. Williams or George Holley, Contract Archaeology Program, P.O. Box 1458, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026; telephone (618) 692-3925 or (618) 692-2946.**

## Parkin Field School

A field school will be conducted **June 29 - Aug. 7, 1992**, at the 17-acre Mississippian site being developed as **Parkin Archeological State Park** in **northeast Arkansas**. Instruction in basic techniques of excavation, transit use, mapping, record keeping, laboratory methods, and flotation will be offered for graduate or undergraduate credit through the **University of Arkansas**. Local housing will be provided, but students will be responsible for tuition and food costs. Enrollment will be limited. Request applications forms, before **June 12**, from **Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P.O. Box 241, Parkin, AR 72373.**

## SUMMER SEMINARS FOR VOLUNTEERS

(Continued from page 11)

excavation site is 10 miles from Dumas, so sack lunches will probably be made by everyone. Two motels will be available for those who do not want to sleep in a tent and cook their own food.

For further information and Society membership application forms, write to the **Arkansas Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1222, Fayetteville, AR 72707**. Registration forms are mailed to all Society members with the March/April issue of *Field Notes*, the Society newsletter.





## CONFERENCES



### AIC Annual Meeting

More than 1000 members of the **American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works** are expected to attend the Institute's **20th Annual Meeting June 2-7, 1992** at the **Hyatt Regency** and the **Buffalo Convention Center** in **Buffalo, NY**. Clifford Craine will give a public lecture on public sculpture and the environment on June 2. For registration information, contact the **American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works**, 1400 16th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 232-6636.

### Agricultural Museums Conference

The **Association for Living Historical Farm and Agricultural Museums** will hold its **Annual Meeting and Conference June 13-18, 1992**, at **Old Salem and Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC**. The conference, with the theme of "Seeds of Time: Cultivating New Visions of the Past," will explore ways that ongoing research and visitors' own agendas influence museum programs. For further information, contact **Cinder Stanton**, Program coordinator, Monticello, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902; telephone (804) 295-1832, FAX (804) 977-7757.



### Farm Life Symposium

The **Agricultural History Society** will co-sponsor a symposium on "**American Rural and Farm Women in Historical Perspective**" at the **University of California Davis Campus June 26-28, 1992**. The program will emphasize an interdisciplinary, multicultural approach to family and kinship, land tenure, environmental problems, life cycle work, technology, public policy, material culture, oral history, health, child care, and community life. For further information, contact **Joan Jensen**, Department of History, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

### AASLH Annual Meeting

"Mission, Money, and Moxie: Survival of the Fittest" sessions and workshops during the **American Association for State and Local History 1992 Annual Meeting** to be held **Sept. 16-19** in **Miami, FL**, will present a fresh look at what it takes to survive and be fit in these changing times. For more information, write to **Phillip C. Kwiatkowski**, Executive Director, Western Heritage Museum, 801 South Tenth St., Omaha, NE 68108-3209.

## PROMOTING ARCHEOLOGY

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thinking and deductive reasoning skills as lectures combined with hands-on activities teach participants different aspects of archeology.

Archaeological Communications teacher workshops begin with a 45-minute slide presentation that acts as an introduction to archeology. This is followed by a hands-on activity teaching the concepts of stone tool technology. Participants also study replicated artifacts and ecofacts from different culture/time periods from before the arrival of Columbus in the New World and reconstruct the cultures they represent. Workshops end with an information exchange session during which participants receive a teacher resource packet of publications provided by the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service.

Students and teachers learn about the importance of protecting and preserving the national cultural heritage and the role of professional archeologists who have been trained to recover and record information about the past. For further information about workshops or student programs, contact **Cameron Quimbach** or **Katherine Kappus**, c/o **Archaeological Communications**, 5267 Guilford Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220; telephone (317) 925-6986.

## VOLUNTEER ARCHEOLOGY AND PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAMS

(Continued from page 14)

become an increasingly important part of the CPS outreach to Canadians. The Archaeological Research Section in the Ontario Region is well equipped to expand upon existing programs to further that goal.

For further information, contact **Sheryl A. Smith**, Chief, Archaeological Research, Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region, 111 Water St. East, Cornwall, ON K6H 6S3 Canada.



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Deadline for submission of material is as follows: **January 15** for the **March** issue; **April 15** for the **June** issue; **July 15** for the **September** issue; and **October 15** for the **December** issue.

Address comments, submissions of articles, conference and training announcements, requests for copies and/or change of address to: *Federal Archeology Report*, Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; or telephone 202-303-4101. (Please allow six weeks for processing a change of address.)

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